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Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE. MECHANIC ARTS. LITERATURE. NEWS, &c.

VOL. XXXIV. AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1866. NO. 9.

The Maine Farmer.

N. T. TRUE, S. L. BOARDMAN, } Editors.

Our Home, Our Country, and our Brother Man

Chemistry by the Fireside.—No. 10.

HYDROGEN.

This important element seems to have been known as a distinct substance before the discovery of oxygen. Cavendish, an English chemist, described it in 1777, and called it *inflammable air*. It does not appear that he really regarded it as an element, but only separated it from other inflammable gases which had been previously known, and confounded with it. Thus the light broke in upon the scientific minds of men by slow degrees. Hydrogen is abundant in nature. One ninth of the water on the globe by weight is hydrogen. Nearly all vegetable and animal substances contain it, so that whenever these substances are burned with oxygen the product of the combustion will be water. All gases, resins, tar, pitch, turpentine, fat, lard, tillow, oils, and petroleum, contain hydrogen as one of their essential elements.

Hydrogen is easily obtained in nearly a pure state. Take a pint bottle, fit a tube of lead pipe to it two feet in length, so as to pass one end of the tube under an inverted jar of water and your apparatus is complete. Now take about two or three ounces of iron turnings, or small tacks, put them in your bottle, and put in just water enough to cover the tacks, and then pour in about one third as much sulphuric acid as there was of water, and you will see the bubbles of hydrogen immediately rise and pass over into the jar. The pipe should not be placed under the jar till the air is expelled from the bottle, which will be in two or three minutes. A bladder may be used to collect the gas instead of the jar. Instead of the iron, sheet zinc may be cut into small pieces and used to better advantage; or you may granulate the zinc by pouring it into cold water.

One of the simplest and yet most beautiful illustrations of chemical affinity may be explained in the experiment of making hydrogen with zinc. Study it carefully till you comprehend it, because the same principles apply in a thousand cases. Water is a compound of oxygen and hydrogen. If now you pour water on the zinc, this metal will begin to attract the oxygen of the water to itself and there will be formed a thin coating of white oxide of zinc all over every portion of the zinc. The hydrogen of the water being deserted by the oxygen, escapes in the form of a gas. Thus you see the water is decomposed into its two elements, oxygen and hydrogen. But this process is soon arrested, because the zinc is covered with a coating of its own oxide which prevents the water from coming in contact with the zinc. The consequence is, we get but a few bubbles of hydrogen to pass up the jar. Fortunately we have a substance that will dissolve the coat of oxide and leave a constant fresh surface of zinc. This substance is sulphuric acid. The acid unites with oxide of zinc, which is immediately dissolved in the water, and thus the oxygen of the water rapidly combines with the zinc while the hydrogen as rapidly escapes. We must speak of the properties of hydrogen in our next chapter.

Disease Among Swine.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I would like to inquire through the columns of your paper, if any of your subscribers can tell me any remedy for the hog cholera or a disease which is prevailing to a large extent in the vicinity of Whitefield and Jefferson. Almost every farmer in this vicinity has felt it. Swine die on an average of two per week and no remedy has been found for it as yet. They die in a very short time after being taken with it and in the most dreadful agony. If you can give any information in regard to it, it will be most gratefully received. A SUBSCRIBER.

Cooper's Mills, Jan. 26.

NOTE. It is the opinion of those best informed in the matter, that the cause of cholera in swine is from eating more than the stomach can digest, and the food lying on the stomach until it sours, causing irritation, inflammation, and finally, mortification and death. Salt will stimulate digestion, and coal will neutralize the acidity and thus prevent the irritation and fever. It will not do to give the hog a dose of salt and coal occasionally as a medicine, because an "ounce of preventive" is worth more than a "pound of cure;" it should be placed so that the hog can get it when he wants it, or perhaps he will not eat it at all, and the hog is the proper judge when he needs the salt or coal, and how much of each he requires.—EDS.

Frozen Pumpkins for Milch Cows.

We had always supposed that frozen pumpkins were of little value for anything, but we have come to a different conclusion. Having a surplus at the commencement of winter, we threw a load of them into the ice house where they have kept frozen solid. To use them as feed while frozen we think them of no value, and perhaps injurious, but our plan has been to carry two of them into the kitchen, place them (chopped up is better) in an old butter firkin, and let them gradually thaw till the next day, when we pour on some hot water, making a generous supply of warm drink and food with very little trouble. The farrow cow partakes of one such a meal a day, and the result thus far has been nearly, or quite double the quantity of milk we had reason to expect. Ice cold water and food in the stomach is not well calculated to increase the flow of milk. The supply of extra food for milch cows the year round at a cheap rate, must receive the attention of farmers more than heretofore.

State Industrial College.

In our brief note regarding this Institution given in our last issue, we said, "It is the opinion of a majority of the Trustees that the School can be put in operation at the opening of spring." This we did not mean. Our meaning was that in the opinion of those of the Trustees who had visited them, there were upon the farms at Orono, sufficient buildings to accommodate the pupils at the opening of spring. Of course, everybody who has any conception of the wants and requirements of the Institution, knows it cannot be put in working order under a much longer time.

PROFITS OF RAISING PIGS. We learn from a correspondent that Andrew Emerson of Litchfield has had a breeding sow, which, during the spring and fall of 1865 raised 22 pigs. When sold they amounted to $130. The sow was kept till December 26th, and then slaughtered, her weight being 595 pounds.

The same sow in 1864, raised sixteen pigs, which sold for $64, making the sow net $203 in two years besides the carcass.

SCRATCHES. A correspondent writes: "Scratches are caused by the issues on the horses' legs drying up or becoming hard. Keep them soft by often rubbing and the application of a little oil if need be. By so doing the horse will never have them, and the horse that has got them through neglect can be cured in this way."

OFFICERS OF THE PISCATAQUIS AG'L. SOCIETY FOR 1866. *President*, A. M. Robinson, Dover; *Vice Presidents*, E. G. Hale, Foxcroft; Seth Lee, Atkinson. *Secretary and Treasurer*, P. M. Jefferds, Foxcroft.

Board of Agriculture.

The annual session of the Board of Agriculture, which terminated on Tuesday of last week, was a pleasant and harmonious one, and many matters of interest came up for deliberation and discussion. Our report of its doings as given in the two last issues of the FARMER, has occupied somewhat less space than formerly, as we studied to condense the remarks of each speaker as much as possible, and give only that which was of most value.

Among the important reports presented, and resolves passed was one recommending the appointment of a State Entomologist; one calling upon our Legislature for more prompt measures to secure immunity against the cattle plague—which was afterwards amended making it the duty of the Governor and Council to invite the co-operation of the Provincial Governments in the matter; one calling for an investigation into the charges made against the Commissioner of Agriculture, and if well founded to demand his removal—the same to be brought to the attention of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, by the Secretary of the Board. Resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. HOLMES, were very appropriately introduced the first day of the session, and the expression of the Board in regard to his character and distinguished services in the cause of agricultural improvement, as embodied in the fitting eulogy of Mr. French, given in our present issue—will meet a generous response from all who knew him. Among the topics discussed at the informal sessions, were many of a practical nature, a few of which possessed some novelty, and their discussion awakened a good deal of interest. Prominent among these was the matter of preparing land and manuring for crops in the fall, instead of in the spring, as is now the universal practice. We shall have something to say upon this another week.

The question of transferring the duties of the Board of Agriculture to the Agricultural College, whenever the same may go into effectual operation, in order to have one central agency for the promotion of agriculture in the State, was made the subject of a judicious report by Secretary Goodale, and was brought to the attention of the members not so much for decisive action at the present time, as to solicit thought upon the matter and arrive at the best manner and time of making the change. The subject is one of great importance to farmers, and it is probable, when the Industrial College shall be put in effectual operation, the labors of the Board can be properly given up to that Institution. When this takes place, we hope the teachers of that Institution will spend the greater part of the comparative leisure of the winter season in holding meetings for lectures and discussions upon agricultural matters—practical as well as scientific—through different portions of the State, as, for example, at Skowhegan, Farmington, Ellsworth, &c. &c. By this means the influence of the Institution would be greatly enlarged, and great numbers would receive its benefits who might otherwise be excluded therefrom.

On Monday of last week, in company with the members of the Board, we spent the afternoon in an examination of the extensive farm buildings and large stock of Allen Lambard, Esq., of this city. The three noble barns on the old "Hartwell farm," situated on the east side of the river (of which we gave some account last summer, which cut only eight tons of hay when it came into Mr. Lambard's possession two years ago last May, and which cut last season one hundred and ten tons,) with their connections and surroundings; and the elegant new stable built by Mr. Lambard the past season—were first visited; after which the whole company drove to Mr. Lambard's other farm situated in the north part of Augusta, on the west side of the river, and there spent an hour or two in viewing his choice herd of Devons and Jerseys, his fine horses, noble Chester swine, and handsome South Down sheep. Great as was evidently the pleasure of each member of the Board, at the sight of such evidences of successful farming, we think the gratification of Mr. Lambard in conducting the company among his flocks and herds, was, (and justly so,) as apparent as that of the gentlemen who were his guests. The expression of the Board in regard to this pleasant interview is well expressed in the following resolution, presented on Tuesday morning 30th ult., by the member from Franklin County, Mr. FRENCH:

STATE OF MAINE, }
In Board of Agriculture, Jan. 30th, 1866. }

Resolved:—That the unqualified thanks of this Board be tendered to Allen Lambard, Esq., for the attention received at his hand in the interesting and profitable entertainment afforded its members while being shown over his farm buildings and taking a view of the different varieties of improved stock contained therein; and we congratulate him on the good fortune and success in business that thus enables him in the decline of life to make so liberal contributions to the cause of agriculture, affording a pleasure and profit to himself and an encouragement to others by his example.

Notes from our Copy Drawer.

PORTRAIT OF DR. HOLMES. We have for sale a few copies of a fine lithographic portrait of the late Dr. HOLMES, taken upon India proof paper, the impression being made with great care. The size of the engraving is 9 by 12 inches. The cost of these were defrayed wholly by S. L. Goodale, Esq., and it is proposed to sell them, the entire amount accruing therefrom to be given to the widow of the late Dr. HOLMES. Those of our subscribers wishing a finely engraved and faithful likeness of this devoted advocate of the people's rights, can secure the same by mail by enclosing us $1.15—the fifteen cents just defraying the cost of packing and postage. For those who take them at this office $1.00 only will be charged.

THE "FARMER'S COTTAGE." We thank our correspondent at Belgrade for the excellent plan of a "Farmer's Cottage," recently forwarded to us. It is a desirable one in many respects, and we should be pleased to re-produce it in our columns, but for the expense of engraving. This we would cheerfully do, however, if good plans of farm houses were not now so easily obtained from works on rural architecture which are so reasonable in price as to be within the reach of all.

PRODUCT OF FOUR COWS. A correspondent writes us that Mrs. R. Q. Barlow, of West Cornville, has made from four cows, the past season, five hundred pounds of butter, and in addition raised five calves. The season included is from May 1st to December 1st. The cows we are informed received no extra feed.

CORRECTION. Mr. C. B. Cotton desires us to make the following corrections in his article on "Wintering Bees," which appeared in our issue of Jan. 25th:

For "high and even temperature," read "an even temperature, just above the freezing point." For "honey head" read "honey board." For "two spruce sticks," read "two square sticks."

HAY PRESS. We cannot inform our correspondent in Gardiner who owns the patent right of the Joseph Eaton Hay Press. If any of our subscribers are in possession of this information, they can communicate the facts to us, for the benefit of our querist.

THE HOLMES LIBRARY. We acknowledge the receipt of $2.00 from Hon. Asa Smith of Mattawamkeag, Vice President of the Board of Agriculture.

☞ Our correspondent who writes from West Peru is informed that our advertising columns are open for his receipt at our regular advertising rates.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Bituminous Substances.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Asphaltum is a smooth, hard, brittle, black or brown substance, which breaks with a polish, melts easily when heated, and when pure burns without leaving any ashes. It is found in a soft or liquid state on the surface of the Dead Sea, but by age grows dry and hard. The same kind of bitumen is likewise found in the earth in other parts of the world; in China, America, particularly in the Island of Trinidad; and in some parts of Europe, as the Carpathian hills, France, Neufchatel, &c. According to Neuman, the asphaltum of the shops is a very different compound from the native bitumen; and varies, of course, in its properties, according to the nature of the ingredients made use of in forming it. On this account, and probably from other reasons, the use of asphaltum, as an article of the *meteria medica* is totally laid aside. The Egyptians used asphaltum in embalming, under the name of *muinia minerialis*, for which it is well adapted. It was used for mortar at Babylon.

The term Bitumen, includes a considerable range of inflammable mineral substances, burning with flame in the open air. They are of different consistency, from a thin fluid to a solid; but the solids are for the most part liquifiable at a moderate heat. The fluids are:

1. Naphtha, a fine, white, thin, fragrant, colorless oil, which issues out of white, yellow, or black clays in Persia and Media. This is highly inflammable, and is decomposed by distillation. It dissolves resins and the essential oils of thyme and lavender; but is not itself soluble either in alcohol or ether. It is the lightest of all the dense fluids, its specific gravity being 0.708.

2. Petroleum, which is from a yellow, reddish, brown, greenish, or blackish oil, found dropping from rocks, or issuing from the earth, in the duchy of Modena, and in various other parts of Europe, Asia and America; this, likewise, is insoluble in alcohol, and seems to consist of naphtha, thickened by exposure to the atmosphere. It contains a portion of the succinic acid.

3. Barbadoes tar, which is a viscid, brown or black inflammable substance insoluble in alchohol, and containing the succinic acid. This appears to be the mineral oil in its third state of alteration. The solid are first, asphaltum, mineral pitch, of which these are three varieties: the cohesive; the semi-compact, maltha; the compact or asphaltum. These are smooth, more or less hard or brittle, inflammable substances, which melt easily and burn without leaving any or but little ashes if they be pure. They are slightly and partially acted on by alchohol and ether. Second, mineral tallow, which is a white substance of the consistence of tallow, and as greasy, although more brittle. It was found in the sea on the coast of Finland, in the year of 1736; and is also met with in some rocky parts of Persia. It is near one-fifth lighter than tallow, burns with a blue flame and a smell of grease, leaving a black, viscid matter behind, which is more difficultly consumed. Third, elastic bitumen or mineral caoutchouc, of which there are two varieties. Besides these, there are other bituminous, substances, as jet and amber, which approach the harder bitumens in their nature; and all the varieties of pit-coal, and the bituminous schistres or shale which contain more or less of bitumen in their composition.

West Peru, Jan. 23*d*, 1866. JOHN BYRON.

For the Maine Farmer.

Letter from the Old Dominion.

Sometime early in the year 1608, the settlers on James River came over to this shore. There being an abundance of oysters, clams, &c., in the numerous creeks which are along the shore, some few of them remained and made a settlement, it being very much easier to procure a living for the present time from the ocean than to clear up the land. While they were making their clearing, building their houses, growing their crops, &c., the ocean was their pork barrel. The early settlers each took as much land as they pleased, and probably did not put much value on it. No record of any conveyance was made until 1632, which is now to be seen at Eastville, the county seat for Northampton. Those settlers leaving before that time deeming their location of so little value, that they left it to the next comer. From that time until the present, the population has increased very slowly.

The planters now hate to part with their lands, and there are some doubts of a profit being made by hiring much. They have recourse to letting the lands to their former slaves. The general rule is that they give the owner one part while they retain two parts. It remains to be seen how that will do, whether they have judgment enough to carry on the land on their own account.

The question is often asked, will it pay for northern men to emigrate to this part of the South for the purpose of tilling the soil? In reply I will say if they do they have to leave many comforts which New England affords, while they will find others here which is not at hand in those parts. In the first place the season is longer and plowing can be done at any time except the month of January. Sweet and Irish potatoes can be produced so as to reach the northern market some 1 month to a month and a half earlier than they can be raised in Massachusetts. Peaches can be raised in abundance, and some month earlier than in New Jersey can bring them forth. As to apples, not much reliability can be placed upon them, the tree doing poorly. The farmers think if they raise fifteen bushels of corn to an acre, or eight bushels of oats, it is a great yield, but one man can tend twenty acres of corn with the use of a horse. No hay it is cut, nor do I see that the land is adapted to its growth. The driving horse is fed on top stalks of corn, while other stock has to shift for themselves while the crops are growing; after they are harvested they are usually turned into the field to subsist through the fall and winter. The result of which is that they do not grow to not more than one-half the size of ours North. What manure they make from the litter of the horses, which are bedded with pine shatters brought from the forest, which are scraped over every year, all of which are usually used on their sweet potato patches, so that for the other crops one is dependent on some of the fertilizers sold in the market.

From the above your readers can judge of the profit. Now for the family. You, from the first, must consider that you come among a people who are hospitable to travelers, keep open doors, without money or price. Such is the size of the farms that each family must have their teaching done under his own roof. As for churches, since the army came into this part, they were for the most used for barracks and stablery of horses; the people having neither means nor time for the present, to repair. S. P. MAYBERRY.

Eastville, Eastern Shore, Va., Jan. 8, 1866.

For the Maine Farmer.

Answers to Inquiries about Bees, Hives, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In answer to the inquiry of "Subscriber" in regard to "What is the best hee-hive in use?" I think a hive containing about 2,000 cubic inches is large enough, and this filled with moveable frames, so as, if need be, to change the empty frames for those filled with honey, or vice versa. It may be done with ease. The size and shape both of hives and frames, of each and all, being alike so as to make the change easily. Such hives as above named, I shall probably have for sale next spring if wanted.

Belgrade, Jan. 13*th*, 1866. S. RICHARDSON.

In answer to "Old Subscriber," I would say that my method of straining honey from old comb is, to break up the comb and then put it into a bag made of thin factory cloth, and then put it into the stove oven in a pan, and warm it quite warm, but not so much as to melt the comb. Then take it out and with one hand hold and with the other twist the mouth of the bag until the honey is all drained out. To prevent the honey from candying, as soon as it shows signs of graining, put it into a jar and into a stove oven and scald it thoroughly once, and it will retain its honey consistency ever afterwards. SUBSCRIBER.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Statement Refuted.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We noticed in the MAINE FARMER of the 21st ult., an article taken from the Boston *Cultivator*, in which it is attempted to be proved that a hog is more cleanly than other domestic animals. This in the main is undoubtedly true. But when he says that none of these, viz., horse, bullock, cow or sheep has ever been known to void in one corner of his pen and keep a clean place to lie down, he asserts what we are able to disprove. We have a three-year-old colt, entire, grandson of the famed Black Hawk, that runs in a box stall ten by fifteen feet. For many months he has not failed to void in one corner of his stall, and that so closely as never to lie down in the least filth. He is consequently always clean and fit for the harness. His bed is made of straw, seed hay or meadow hay, to the depth of six or eight inches, and is not removed until worn out.

GEO. RICHARDSON & SON.

Fairfield, 1st mo., 16*th*, 1866.

For the Maine Farmer.

Management of Live Stock.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—We might speak of scientific breeders. It should be a desideratum with every farmer to procure from time to time, the best and most profitable animals of all kinds. Judicious selections of animals, male and female, for breeders, is a subject that should be kept constantly in view, and it would be well if our farmers generally could be advised of what distinguished stock-growers have already done in the business of rearing superior animals.

It may be received as a fact that by poor keeping, a breed of animals will deteriorate, and that by good keeping it will improve; but one fact is certain, that if we would insure good profits, then good keeping is absolutely necessary. We might say much in favor of warmer shelter and a constant supply of water for live stock, but what kind of winter food is most profitable? We say to our farmers, give better attention to your grass crops. The farmer who would manage his stock aright, should have an abundance of feed summer and winter. Much has been said in favor of the root crops, but herdsgrass, clover, &c., must be the sheet-anchor of our hopes. To turn over the sward often is for the benefit of the succeeding crops of grass as well as crops in general.

Some farmers may be apprehensive that they can not get manure enough to thoroughly recruit all their exhausted mowing lands, but they may turn over the sward soon after haying, sow fresh grass-seed and harrow thoroughly. We hope this method will attract the attention of all our agriculturists. Let it not be forgotten that early cut hay, well cured, is the best and most profitable feed for beef cattle, and for milch cows, when the grass in pastures is insufficient.

Rumford, Jan. 1866. JOHN E. ROLFE.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Plea for Permanent Grass Lands.

Observation and experience from my youthful years convince me that lands natural to grass, and desired for its production, should never be disturbed by the plow, but their fertility kept up by top-dressing of animal manure, ashes, plaster, muck, earth, or whatsoever enriches pastures at almost any time; mowing lands soon after the hay crop is removed, that the surface dressing may act upon the grass as the earth does upon other crops under cultivation; also affording protection and warmth during the cold and wintry season.

Natural meadows—that is, the level land bordering on streams and rivers—are undoubtedly best for mowing, and can usually be made smooth without even a first plowing, and are sometimes found self-sustaining; also, lands receiving the wash of hills, roads and barnyards, often keep up their fertility without any direct application, though the hay crop is continually taken off. Lands less favored naturally, must be treated artificially, and strengthened and replenished by irrigation, or some fertilizing substance applied to the surface.

Plowing seems to destroy the life and take away the heart of the land for grass, which almost always soon runs out after it, and must be richly manured and thickly seeded, and the process often repeated, in order to keep it up.

The custom with farmers here, is to plow annually a small piece in their mowing lots—we have but very little natural meadow land—put on the entire manure of a large stock, get a good crop of corn, followed by oats, with new seeding, then a fair hay crop for about two seasons.

If the grass has been improved, it has not been done by the cast-iron plow, but by the liberal manure. A less portion put on as a top-dressing would have resulted in a greater and more permanent benefit, besides the labor of getting off the stones and preparing it for the mower.

It is also the custom to plow a piece in the pasture, sow to buckwheat, followed by oats, with new seeding, and it is then assumed that the land is made better, been *enriched*, while in fact it has been made *poorer* to the amount of the two crops taken off, besides otherwise injuring it for the production of grass, as a few years will show.

This unnatural method of improving old pastures by repeated plowing and cropping, has in many instances been fairly "run into the ground," and many of these naturally fertile and grassy hills have become poor and waste places, while others near by, which have never been poisoned by the plow, nor too closely fed, still, to a good degree, maintain their productiveness.

If an old pasture could be spared a few years to rest, and to grow up to white birches or other trees, whose roots should penetrate and pervade the compacted soil, and their limbs and leaves would give resting and shade in summer, and warmth in winter, and altogether rarifying, and aerifying, ameliorating, and renewing its condition, then cutting off the young growth, and you have the best kind of new ground and good pasture for years, enriched by shade and rest, fallen leaves, and decaying stubs and roots. The *first* plowing is the beginning of evils, and should be never done where grass is desired.

To hear an old farmer, in passing over his deteriorated mowing or pasture lands say "the grass has run out here, this needs plowing," is strange logic to me. I believe in Cincinnatus *and the plow*, but on *grain* and *not* grass land.

The sage saying of the Scotch minister—(our friend John Johnston will agree in this)—when taken by his parishioners, in time of drouth, around with them from field to field, to pray for rain and the blessing of Heaven upon the parched and feeble crops, coming to a very poor and neglected field, he said to his brethren, "Pass on, pass on; it will be of no use to *pray* over this land—it *needs manure!*" This was common sense and philosophy, as well as piety.

It is somewhat of *plowing* as of praying to make grass grow on a poor worn out field;—plowing will do no good—it needs manure.—*Country Gentleman.*

Colic in Horses.

It is not easy for an experienced person to tell the difference between an attack of ordinary spasmodic colic and inflammation of the bowels. John Johnston writes me on the subject, and says:

"I will tell you how you can know inflammation of the bowels from colic in the horse. In the former the pulse is hard and wiry; in the latter it is full, large and elastic. The best place to feel the pulse is inside the jaw bone, a little below the broadest part. By passing the finger up the inside of the jaw any novice can feel the pulse. I studied diseases of the horse with much care, and from the best authors I could get. I have always found spirits of turpentine—about one gill for a dose—diluted with a pint of warm water, an instantaneous cure for colic. Nothing but bleeding to the fullest extent, even to fainting, will relieve inflammation in the bowels, and perhaps not that. Injections are good, but very free bleeding first."

I know that Youatt and other good authorities of the old school recommend bleeding for inflammation of the bowels, and there are cases, perhaps, where it is necessary. But as a general rule the horse will need all the vitality he has, and it is manifestly unwise to reduce him by bleeding. External blisters and doses of laudanum is the best treatment, and certainly the safest. Give no purgative; keep the horse perfectly quiet; bandage his legs; blanket him; give him a little warm oatmeal gruel; and give laudanum enough to ease all pain. Do not be afraid of it. Give two tablespoonfuls, and if that does not quiet the pain in a quarter of an hour, give four tablespoonfuls, and keep giving doses of two tablespoonfuls often enough to keep the horse quiet.—*Joseph Harris.*

Growth of Timber.

It is a singular fact that what were vast treeless prairies in Illinois, twelve years ago, are now covered with a dense growth of thrifty young forest trees, comprising various species of oak, hickory, cottonwood, ash, etc. So rapid has been the change in many localities, that where some of the earlier settlers located, twenty-five years ago, without a tree around them, they can now cut and hew good building timber a foot square. Prairie land, when kept from the annual fall burning formerly practiced by the Indians, rapidly produces a growth of trees. Some of the old citizens, who greedily located the timber land when they came to this country, and were careless about acquiring prairie, now find the latter of more value than the former, their timber having grown faster than they used it.—*Ex.*

Planting an Orchard.

The high prices which farmers received for their apples last fall, and the large incomes which many derived from their orchards, has created quite a furror for planting orchards. It is a weakness of American farmers to rush precipitately into the culture of any crop, that for a season proves profitable.

Generally speaking, the result is an over-production of that crop, a great fall in prices, and a disappointment of the sanguine expectations of the farmer.

But I think that there is little doubt that a well arranged apple orchard will, sooner or later prove a paying investment.

The first condition of success in orchard culture, is to start right. An apple orchard is planted for a lifetime, not for a single year, like a corn or potato crop. If you make a mistake in the latter, it affects but one crop, and you may avoid it in the next, but an error in planting an apple orchard, leaves its traces for half a century.

It is very important in planting an orchard, that the best location the farm affords should be selected. It should be elevated so as to be as much exempted as possible from frosts, and if possible, sheltered by ridges or woodland from cold winds.

In the absence of natural shelter, the orchard should be protected by planting rows of evergreens to break the force of the winds. In many respects the Norway Spruce is one of the best evergreens for this purpose, it being hardy, healthy, and a rapid grower. The Arbor Vitæ, the White Pine, and the Scotch Pine, are very well adapted for this purpose.

In most sections I would rather prefer a northern aspect to any other. Where the ground slopes toward the sun there is danger of the sap starting and the buds opening unseasonably.

There is some difference of opinion among fruit growers, about the best soil for an orchard; some favoring a light, others a heavy soil. I think that it will be pretty generally conceded, that a pretty heavy loam, if rightly prepared, is the best adapted to fruit growing.

To be rightly prepared, it should be so thoroughly underdrained that water will never remain long around the roots of the trees, and if the subsoil is very hard, it should be broken up with the subsoil plow. If the ground needs manure, it had better be applied on the surface, after planting.

The soil being of the proper texture, and underdrained, the next step is the selection of trees for planting. Never allow any false notions of economy to tempt you to plant a poor, sickly, stunted tree, because you can buy it for little money. It will prove a dear bargain in the end. Select strong, handsome, four-year-old trees, whatever the first cost.

Now is the suitable time, when prevented from tilling the ground, to lay your plans for an orchard, determine the number and varieties of the trees you will plant, and by corresponding with different reliable nurserymen, ascertain where you can obtain the best trees at reasonable rates. If possible, visit the nurseries, and select and mark the trees for yourself, and then, when the time for transplanting arrives, attend, personally, to the digging and packing of your own trees.—P. C. R. *in American Farmer.*

Expenditures for Manures.

Millions of dollars are yearly expended for manures, that ought to be *saved*, for, with adequate painstaking, a farm whose stock is rightly proportioned to the number of acres tilled, will furnish all the manure necessary to keep the farm constantly increasing in fertility. Barns should be so arranged as to shelter and to save all the manure, both liquid and solid; then, as a load of solid manure is removed from the stable to the "ordure room," there should be thrown over it three times its bulk of refuse straw, sods, weeds, leaves, bean and pea-vines, mulch, swamp muck, tanbark, sawdust and shavings, pouring over the heap as much liquid manure as the compost will absorb. By the constant repetition of this process, there will be created an enormous amount of fermented manure, sufficient to supply all reasonable demands of the farm.

If eight or ten hogs are fattened by means of the same process, the hog-pen is made to furnish a bountiful supply of manure for the garden and a large field of corn. Any farm may thus be made to manufacture all the manure for the crops grown upon it, except potatoes, and those should have plaster instead of manure as the latter increases their tendency to rot. Potatoes should be planted on a dry piece of land, after buckwheat, and the land well sown with plaster, or a handful of plaster may be thrown into each hill. Ashes do very well as a substitute for plaster; potatoes are not liable to rot planted with either.

Guano is good, and valuable for farm use; but every farmer should save from the droppings of the henery enough for home use, instead of buying the imported article. Privies should be so constructed as to readily yield up their accumulations, either from a tight box, so hung as to be easily moved, or from a sliding drawer, whence the contents should be conveyed to a heap or vat of absorbent refuse, which should also be the receptacle of kitchen refuse and bedroom deposits. A compost heap is thus formed sufficient to enrich a garden of the highest degree of fertility, and by the use of chloride of lime, or some other disinfectant, all offensiveness may be avoided.

The following deductions, drawn from years of observation and experience, are worthy the attention of farmers:

1st. Farming cannot be profitably conducted without careful reference to the laws of waste and supply.

2d. The nature of the waste must be understood, and the proper remedies applied.

3d. All these supplies should be drawn from the resources of the farm under culture.—E. P. V. *in Rural American.*

About the Cattle Plague.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE WITH SHEEP. An official report of observations on the Rinderpest, by Dr. Smart of Edinburgh, gives the result of an experiment made to ascertain whether sheep are really liable to contagion. He says of the two sheep experimented on:

"They were placed in a stall where two cows had just died of the most malignant form of the disease, and they were allowed to move about the byre in which several diseased animals were under treatment. Both sheep remained well until three weeks ago, when one of them became sickly, and subsequently went through all the usual stages of cattle pest, though in a modified form. On the eighth day of the disease it showed the first signs of recovery, continued to improve, and is now quite well. The other sheep continued well during the whole period. The result of this experiment, and others repeated elsewhere, would seem to show that sheep do not enjoy immunity from the disease, although they are liable to its attacks in a much less dangerous form. In the present case the attack was mild, although the animal was exposed to the contagion for a lengthened period. From the results of this and other experiments, we may fairly conclude that, with ordinary precaution, the disease is not likely to assume an epizootic character among sheep, although isolated cases may occur during its prevalence among cattle."

CATTLE PLAGUE INCREASING. By the last arrival we learn that according to the official returns for the week ending Dec. 30th, there was a large increase in fresh cases of the cattle disease. For the previous week the number was 6,256, and in the last week of December it was 7,693. The number in Yorkshire was 1,456. In Scotland, 1,975. Since the above was written we have foreign news to Jan. 6th, by way of Halifax. The weekly official returns of the cattle disease to that date, again show a large increase in the number of animals attacked.

WARNING. Information having reached the Secretary of the Treasury that the ship Sandusky, recently arrived at Fayal, from Bristol to New York, is laden in part with hides said to have been taken from cattle that have died from the disease now prevalent in England, and known as the cattle plague,—a circular was at once issued to custom officers warning them to exercise all vigilance in guarding against the introduction of this disease, and "not to permit foreign hides to be landed without first reporting in each case, and receiving instructions from the department allowing the entry."—*Country Gentleman.*

Keep Horses Feet and Legs in Order.

If I were asked to account for my horses' legs and feet being in better order than those of my neighbor, I should attribute it to the four following circumstances: First, they are all shod with a few nails, so placed in the shoe as to permit the foot to expand every time they move; second, that they all live in boxes instead of stalls, and can move whenever they please; third, they spend two hours, daily, walking exercise when they are not at work; and fourth, that I have not a headstall or track chain in my stall. These four circumstances comprehend the whole mystery of keeping horses' legs fine, and their feet in sound working condition up to old age.—*Milles.*

Unleached Ashes as a Manure.

Unleached ashes, in my humble opinion, are of far more value than many people imagine. I have used ashes as a manure every year since I commenced farming, and so satisfied am I of their fertilizing value, that I would not sell a bushel for twice or thrice the price paid for them at the asheries. I will give a little of my experience in the use of them as a fertilizer, as the best I can say in their favor. The greatest increase caused by the use of them that I have known, by actual measure, was on potatoes, used as a top-dressing in the year 1846. After dressing my corn with ashes that year, I had one bushel left, which I put on eight rows of potatoes which yielded one bushel more to the row than any other rows in the field. It was a sod land, turned over in the spring and planted without manure of any kind. I have no doubt that the one bushel of ashes increased my crop of potatoes eight bushels. The rows were about fourteen rods long.

For corn, I think ashes and plaster, and a small handful of the mixture put into each hill, is the best way to use them. This mixture I prefer to either, alone or both, used as a top-dressing. I think it has made one-half difference in the value of a piece of corn, judging from one row left without the ashes and plaster, just from actual measurement. It was on ground without manure of any other kind. Ashes alone, as a top-dressing, are very beneficial to corn. After it has come up, I find where I have used it so, the stalks are larger and taller, the ears longer and better filled out, and the corn sounder and some earlier.

On grass, such as meadow, if it has run out, so that it yields but light crops, a dressing of ashes, fifteen or twenty bushels to the acre, has increased the crop of hay two, three or even fourfold, and, for several years after, good crops of grass have been obtained. I have never used ashes on wet land, nor with any other manure except plaster.—*Wisconsin Farmer.*

Forking the Soil around Fruit Trees.

Few fruit trees, comparatively, have any roots to part with. For this reason the fork should be employed, instead of the spade, for pulverizing the ground where there are roots, as the spade will cut off all the small rootlets, to the injury of the growth of the tree. The tines of a fork will crowd them aside, seldom breaking even the small ones. Then, as the hard soil is broken up with fork-tines, and removed from the roots and returned to them thoroughly pulverized, all the little fibers are brought in contact with different portions of soil that has not been exhausted of its fertility. Thus comparatively new earth settles around the roots, so that in a short time the spongioles begin to absorb plant-food, and thus promote the growth of the branches and the fruit. Now, if a spade be used, such a large proportion of the roots will be severed that the sources of plant-food are all cut off, except a small proportion of the rootlets beneath the large roots, far down in the soil, beneath the reach of the spade, where they can absorb only a limited supply of nourishment. Great care should be exercised, whether the soil is pulverized with fork or spade, to mutilate the roots as little as possible. When the soil is only a few inches deep, and the subsoil so compact that but few roots can enter it, a careless man with a spade will cut off more than half of all the roots which are the main sources of nourishment; and the growth of the tree will be retarded quite as much as if it had just been transplanted. When a spadeful of soil is filled with small rootlets and fibers, the spader had better be spending his time in idleness than mutilating the roots of either ornamental or fruit trees.—*Independent.*

Maine Board of Agriculture.

An Address.

ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF
DR. EZEKIEL HOLMES,
Delivered before the Maine Board of Agriculture, on Monday Evening, Jan. 29th, 1866,
BY E. R. FRENCH.

Great men live two lives;—the one material and simple in the midst of our common humanity, the other memorial and sacred in the just appreciation of future generations. The world is slow to recognize its great benefactors, and has no standard to measure their influence till after they have passed the pale of mortal existence. While among us they live and move as do their fellow men, the soul-aspirations, the heart-impulses that are the secret springs of action in their lives, are not felt by the busy multitudes that throng the ways of the world, and when at length they pass to that exalted state whence their aspiration came, and where the generous impulses that so often moved them to God-like acts here meet fraternal greetings from kindred spirits, men wonder at the void they have left, and recall their many virtues as they would gather up lost treasures.

Those whose names are most illustrious as philanthropists and well-wishers of mankind, have lived in spirit far in advance of their time, anticipating the world's millennium state by hundreds of years. They have been to us glimpses of a nobler man, of a purer life, of a more exalted being, such as the good hope to attain to and the promise is the world shall see. They have chafed sorely at the wickedness around them, and sometimes have drawn darker pictures of life and human depravity than the most unfavorable construction given to passing events would warrant. Others no less exalted in spirit, but always recognizing the great facts inseparably connected with man's earthly existence, have always labored for the greatest good of the great whole, and have never failed to make their lives sublime. The foot-prints such men leave behind them are as distinct as bird tracks in the "old red sandstone, and the record they bear as reliable as the eternal testimony of the rocks.

The masses judge of men and things from external circumstances. To them earth is earth though diamonds lie embedded in its mould, and shining sands attract the simple and unlearned more than the fine gold they see not.

There are men whom some great wave of popular favor brings into notice, and for a time they are able to sustain themselves before the public, but if there are no sterling qualities of head or heart, they soon sink to a level with the common strata of mankind, and are soon lost sight of among the crowds that go down to oblivion.

Humanity in the end is true to itself, and sooner or later acknowledges the power and might of individual influence. Greatness wears no trappings—needs none. The conception of great thought is its insignia and the execution of mighty deeds, give the world's commission to command. *All* do not wear both alike; *all* do not bear the palm; even as *great* gods were few when divinities dwelt with men, and hero worship was supreme.

Such are some of our reflections when we contemplate the life and character of the late EZEKIEL HOLMES: A man whose like had not been before him among the ancient men of our State; the like of whom we shall look for in vain in the present generation. Born at Kingston, Old Colony, August 24, 1801, he graduated from Brown University in 1821, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Bowdoin College in 1824. From this time forth he became a resident of this State, practicing his profession, Principal of the Gard

The Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1866.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 in advance, or $2.50 if not paid within three months of the date of Subscription.

☞ *These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases.* ☜

All payments made by subscribers to the FARMER will be credited in accordance with our new mailing method. The printed date upon the paper, in connection with the subscriber's name, will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him.

☞ A subscriber desiring to change the post office direction of his paper must communicate to us *the name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

NOTICES.

MR. V. DARLING is now on a collecting and canvassing tour in Washington County.

A. K. & N. TABER is now on a canvassing and collecting tour in Northern Penobscot and Aroostook Counties.

MR JAS. STINSON will call upon subscribers in Somerset County during the month of February.

To Our Subscribers and Agents.

Since we reduced the terms of the MAINE FARMER in October last, the price of paper has largely increased, and labor and the other expenses of publication continue at the highest figure which has yet been reached since the inflation of the currency commenced. The Boston daily papers which reduced their prices at the same time, have now been obliged to make an increase on their former rates of about twenty-five per cent. In justice to ourselves and our patrons we ought to do likewise, and were it not for our large circulation should be compelled to do so at once. We have concluded, however, unless some unexpected and excessive increase in the cost of paper should occur, to continue the FARMER at the present rate of *Two Dollars per annum in advance*. To enable us to do this we shall require from our subscribers a strict compliance with the published terms of the paper. All who do not pay, or have not paid, in advance, or within three months of the commencement of their subscriptions, will be charged at the rate of *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum*. This rule will be rigidly enforced *in all cases*, and all our local and traveling agents *are hereby instructed to settle with subscribers upon no other terms.*

Maine for Maine Men.

We alluded last week to the introduction of the order by Mr. Boynton of the Senate having reference to this subject. It is not a geological survey that the order contemplates. That measure inolve an important, but entirely different field of inquiry. The object sought is to obtain and disseminate information in regard to the best settling lands for agricultural purposes, now unoccupied and unimproved, whether owned by the State or by individuals.

The idea has never been successfully combatted that in order to prosper best, young men should emigrate to the West. With all our really immense and various resources, for many years Maine has continued to send an unceasing tide of emigration to the wilds of the west. Here any person at almost any time readily finds abundant and reasonably renumerative employment, while in the richest farming tracts of the West whenever from drouth or any other cause farming fails to pay well, then the people immediately feel distress.

In Maine, were the products of the soil to fail entirely for one year, still every laborer might be profitably employed in some kind of mechanical business or in getting out and transporting lumber or in shipbuilding and navigation, or in our extensive fisheries.

It is not in the peculiar richness of some single resource that Maine excels, but in the great variety of employments and pursuits that will always ensure respectable competence and thrift. Maine is the best country for Maine people and she has still abundance of unoccupied land, especially in upper Somerset, Piscataquis, Aroostook, Penobscot, Franklin and Washington Counties. If these were agriculturally surveyed so that persons desirous to make new farms anywhere could easily and with small expense inform themselves where the best tracts are located it is possible that Maine would thus save within her limits many valuable citizens, much tax-paying industry and wealth that would otherwise go away from us.

REPORT OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS. The report of the Revenue Commissioners has been published. They recommend a revision of the present revenue system, looking to the entire exemption of the manufacturing industry of the United States from all direct taxation, distilled or fermented liquers, tobacco and possibly a few other articles excepted. This should be done gradually, as experience satisfies us of our ability to substitute other and less objectionable means of taxation. The commission, after making allowance for a possible reduction of duties and increase of the free list, estimate the revenue from customs for the year 1867 at one hundred and thirty millions. They recommend a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits from $2 to $1, and estimate at that rate a revenue of forty millions from that source. The tax on fermented liquors of $1 per barrel of 31 gallons they reccommend shall remain. Cotton should be taxed 5c. per pound after July next, giving on a crop of three million bales a revenue of sixty-six million dollars, and on a crop of four million bales eighty-eight million dollars. As the crop of the present year will not probably be less than two million bales, they estimate the revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, at forty million dollars, and for the future an average revenue of at least fifty millions.

Regarding tobacco, they are unanimous that the tax should not be on the leaf. With some amendment of the present law and exhaustion of old stocks they expect a revenue of eighteen millions from manufactured tobacco.

With respect to incomes they recommend the abrogation of all discrimination in the rate levied on incomes about and under $5000, and that in future assessments $1000 be exempted from taxation without allowance for house rent, or at least, that the amount for house rent shall not exceed $300. They expect a revenue from this source of fifty millions.

From the tax on other articles they estimate additional revenue ninety seven and a half millions. The total revenue is estimated at four hundred and thirty-five millions. After paying all the expenditures of the fiscal year, including interest on the public debt, and setting aside fifty millions for the reduction of its principal, a surplus of eighty-five millions will remain applicable for the reduction of taxation.

PASSAGE OF THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT. The proposed amendment to the Constitution, basing representation and taxation upon the population of the several States, except where the right of suffrage was abridged or denied to any of the citizens of the same on account of color or race, was recommitted in the House to the joint re-construction committee on Tuesday, without instructions. On Wednesday it was again reported by Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, with merely such changes as limit its operation to the basis of representation, it still remaining substantially the same as that originally introduced by Mr. Blaine.

The correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says Mr. Stevens spoke for about three-quarters of an hour, reviewing briefly the history of the slave usurpation, showing why an amendment to the constitution is needed, explaining the views of the committee, arguing against the proposition making voters or male citizens the basis of representation, and urging harmonious action in the present emergency. He characterized the President's manifesto as an unprecedented attempt at dictation, and thanked him with pungent emphasis for expressing an opinion on a matter which Congress would not submit to his decision, alluding to the fact that proposed amendments to the Constitution do not require the executive signature. The amendment passed the House by an unexpectedly large majority. The vote stood 120 to 46. The measure is now before the Senate, and will be pressed by the majority of that body to an early decision.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. We invite attention to the advertisement of Kendall & Whitney, agricultural tradesmen of Portland. Coe's Superphosphate has long been regarded as the most valuable of the artificial fertilizers now in use in this country. It will be seen that premiums to the amount of $500 are offered for the best experiments by New England farmers in the use of the article. The subject is truly worthy of attention.

☞ American Life Drops,—Life indeed.

MATTERS ABOUT TOWN. Coller & Hamilton is the name of a new firm, successors to Charles E. Coller, who are doing a large harness and saddlery business at their new and neat store at the south-end of Water Street, near Market Square. Mr. Coller is well known in our midst, and the new partner is an enterprising and worthy young man, who will add much to the high standing and business reputation of the firm.

The foundation of the new store of the Messrs. Libbey, and also that of Dr. H. H. Hill, on the sites of their buildings destroyed by the great fire last September, are now being constructed. The former will be completed in about two weeks, but the latter is not in so forward a state. The buildings are to be of granite, and work upon them will be commenced as early in the spring as it will be practicable to spread mortar.

The interior of the new granite block at the south end of Water street rapidly approaches completion—there being now employed upon the building about thirty-five workmen, who, under the energetic direction of Col. Ricker, are striving as much as possible, to complete the main hall by the 22d of this month. All that will prevent this will be cold weather, which will interfere with the drying of the plastering and stucco work. The second story is already plastered and painted, and will shortly be ready for occupancy.

We visited the Insane Asylum in this city on Friday of last week, and although we have visited it many times before, never came away with such a high opinion of its character, and of the peculiar fitness for the delicate and responsible duties of the position as are possessed by Dr. Harlow, the able and gentlemanly Superintendent of the Institution. The neatness with which it is kept, the general quiet and good order (manifested to an unusual degree in the midst of such adverse circumstances) the studious attention to the wants of the patients, in regard to their quiet and general health, all serve to show that in the hands of Dr. Harlow, together with the efficient aid of his Assistant Physician, Dr. Nutting, and the valuable services of Mr. Parsons, the Steward, the Institution is an honor to the State, and a blessing to that unfortunate class of our fellow beings who are brought under its care.

It is a fact somewhat remarkable in the history of building—and also in the history of our climate—that the operations of workmen engaged in building in this city have not only been steadily performed at a time of the year usually considered adverse to such work, but have not been deferred in the severest weather we have experienced. During some of our coldest days, workmen were engaged in slating the roof of the new granite block, and at the time of the severe cold spell about the 10th of last month the interior was being plastered. In the new Freemans Bank block operatives have plastered, painted, and done other work necessary to complete the building, regardless of the weather. During the last four weeks work upon the basement of the Libbey store has also steadily advanced.

The meat and provision store of Wm. H. Emery, has been removed from his cold, temporary quarters occupied since the great fire, to the large and desirable tenement in the Ricker block. The store is admirably fitted for his large business, is supplied with a neat counting-room, and attentive assistants respond to the wants of customers.

The Messrs. Huntington took possession of their new building on Monday of this week. It is one of the best and most attractive stores in town.

The Freemans Bank and Whitehouse building is nearly completed, and we are sure all will agree with us in pronouncing the block one of the handsomest buildings in the city. Messrs. F. A. & C. H. Brick, successors of George F. Potter & Co., removed their large stock of dry goods to their new store in the south tenement of the building on Saturday last; and the Messrs. Whitehouse will occupy theirs in the course of a week or two. The stores are neatly finished, well lighted, and are ornaments to our city. The Freemans Bank already occupy their banking-room, which is upon the second floor. The vault of this bank is closed with double doors which alone cost over four hundred dollars. The outer one is composed of two iron and one steel plate, and it is believed the vault is completely fire and burglar proof. The stores of Messrs. Whitehouse and of Messrs. Brick, are also provided with complete vaults, for the purposes of better securing safes against fire. The Augusta Savings Bank is in the front of Whitehouse's block; the U. S. Pension Agent, C. F. Potter, Esq., occupies the front office in the north tenement. The third story of the entire block is appropriated for the Hall and anterooms of Bethlehem Lodge F. & A. M., and Trinity Commandery K. T., and only needs the necessary fixtures to be ready for use by those organizations.

The members of Bethlehem Lodge, with their friends, propose giving a levee at Waverley Hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, 15th and 16th inst., for the purpose of raising funds to enable them to fit up their new hall, the old one, and its entire contents having been destroyed by the great fire in September last. The programme will consist of music, tableaux, pantomimes, &c. &c., together with several new and original features of much interest. As masons are known as dispensers to the needy the world over, we trust their appeal to a generous public for aid in so worthy and important a cause will be responded to with cheerfulness.

During the past week the slating of the spire of the new church has been completed, and as soon as a moderate day occurs in which to do a little painting, the entire staging can be removed. Inside the building, work progresses rather slowly but favorably. Three coats of paint are to be put upon the entire plastered surface, the walls being drab and the roof blue, which will make a pleasant contrast with the black walnut of the mouldings and trimmings.

The levee given by the ladies of St. Mark's Parish on Wednesday and Thursday evenings last, proved a decided success, netting something over $500 to be added to the parsonage fund of the parish. Gen. Hodsdon, the popular, gentlemanly and hard working chief of the Military Bureau of the State, bore off the gold-mounted cane, offered to the head of any of the State Departments who should receive the largest number of votes.

The corner store in the new Granite Block—which is to be occupied by C. K. Partridge—is being finished in a sumptuous style and will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks.

We learn that the grounds known as "Camp Coburn," near the State House in this city, have been leased by W. M. Thayer, Esq.; of the Mansion House, who is to put them in thorough repair making one of finest trotting courses in Maine, and that efforts will be made to have the coming exhibition of the State Fair in this city.

We have neglected to mention that Mr. Orren Parker, for many years engaged in the saddlery and harness business in this city, has re-established himself in the same business near his old stand occupied before the fire, just below the foot of Oak street. Mr. Parker is a faithful workman, and should receive a large share of the public patronage.

HORSE TROT. A spirited and exciting contest came off on Saturday, Jan. 27th, on the ice in this city, between Nellie Plummer, owned by Mr. C. H. Plummer, and Lady Dixie, owned by Mr. James Keagan. The race was to be mile heats, best three in five. The first heat was won by Lady Dixie, with apparent ease, the mare making but few breaks and coming in two rods in advance of her competitor. Considerable anxiety was now felt by the friends and backers of Nellie for the result of the race, about $1400 having been staked upon the match. But Nellie soon justified the confidence placed in her speed and bottom. The race was handsomly won by her in three straight heats, she passing the stand each time from three to five rods ahead, amid the cheers of the large crowd of persons who were gathered to witness the performance. The result seemed to be very gratifying to the friends of Nellie Plummer. She is a very promising trotter being only five years old, and this her first race. We learn that another match is talked of between the same horses.

LECTURE BY GENERAL HOWARD. By invitation of the Maine Legislature, Major General Howard will deliver a lecture upon the affairs of the Freedmen, in the Representatives Hall, on Tuesday evening of the present week. Arrangements have also been made by a joint committee for the reception of Gen. Howard by the Executive and Legislature.

☞ The ladies of the Universalist Society are making preparations for a grand levee and festival to be held in the new City Hall, probably in the first week in March next.

THE GREAT WATER POWER OF AUGUSTA. The water power in this city is one of the best in the country, and is not second to that at Holyoke, on the Connecticut river, which is considered the best power in New England. The dam across the Kennebec at this place is one thousand feet in length, and was repaired last winter at a cost of about $20,000. The river flows back from the dam fifteen miles, having an average width of seven hundred feet, and is fed by Moosehead Lake—which is thirty-five miles long, varying in width from four to twelve miles. Notwithstanding the severity of the drouth the past autumn, and which has continued to the present time, the entire amount of machinery situated upon the dam, is running on full time, and waste water is now constantly passing over it. It should also be borne in mind that the cotton factory which is propelled by eight old fashioned wheels, consumes more water than two wheels of a new and improved pattern, such as are in use in most of the other cotton factories in New England, and which would be sufficient to propel the entire mill. A gentleman well informed in regard to the capacity of water powers, has stated that there is waste water enough which passes through the wheels of the cotton mill in this city, after it is shut down, to carry 30,000 spindles. Notwithstanding the fact that all the mills on this privilege are running at full time, and for want of improved machinery consuming a larger amount of water than most other manufactories of the same class, and at the same time a large flow of waste water is constantly passing over the dam, and this too in an almost unprecedented dry time, factories and mills in other places are shutting down for want of water.

At the Amoskeag Works, Manchester, N. H., there is now a great scarcity of water, also at many of the cotton manufactories in Rhode Island and Connecticut. At Lewiston on the Androscoggin, we learn from good authority, that the flour-mill, some of the sawmills, and a portion of the machinery on the Bates corporation are shut down for want of water. These facts, contrasted with those we have given above concerning the water power at this place, at once show its superiority over most others in New England, and should attract the attention of manufacturing corporations and capitalists to its pre-eminent advantages as a factory site that can be depended upon for an almost unlimited power at all seasons of the year.

The original plan of the proprietors of the dam, embraced the building of a canal on the east side of the river, extending from the dam south to near the present residence of Allan Lambard, Esq., and on the west side to extend from near the present terminus of the canal to connect with Bond Brook, making its outlet through that stream into the river. This plan carried out as it now can be, would give one of the most extensive, valuable and never-failing water privileges in the country, and, in a short time, make a Manchester or a Lawrence of our now quiet city. By directing public attention to these facts we hope to point out to capitalists a situation for the best investment of their money and at the same time aid in the general good and prosperity of our community.

In connection with the above we copy the following statement by the Augusta correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, who we presume to be accurately informed upon the subject:

"A bill has been passed incorporating the 'Cushnoc Manufacturing and Water Power Company,' with a capital of two millions, to buy up the property of the Kennebec Company of Augusta, and improve the magnificent power furnished by the Kennebec Dam. It is not known what the prospect of its success in raising the necessary stock and in purchasing the property will be. It is rumored that the Bates Corporation have made an offer for the property, and that only a few thousand dollars divide the parties."

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY. In accordance with the terms of the Reciprocity Treaty, its operations will terminate on the 17th of March next, notice to that effect having been given by our Government to that of Great Britain. The most strenuous efforts are making to renew the provisions of this treaty, or failing to do this to obtain concessions of the most favorable character possible for the interests of the British Provinces. A large and able delegation from Canada, have been for some weeks in Washington for the purpose of influencing the legislation of Congress on this subject, with what prospect of success may be judged from the fact that the draft of a bill has already been submitted by the committee to whom the matter was referred, continuing the present treaty for one year from the 17th of March, on certain conditions. These conditions are, that Canada shall repeal all duties and taxes on salt, cars, locomotives, vehicles of all kinds, machinery, furniture, tools, implements, soap, starch, boots, shoes, leather, horseshoes, horseshoe nails, harnesses, tacks, beads, matches, music, musical instruments, clocks, tin and wooden ware, muslin delaines, coarse shawls, satinets, sheetings and shirtings worth less than one dollar a pound, and raise her internal tax and duty on spirits to at least seventy-five cents per gallon, wine measure, and discontinue her free ports on lakes Huron and Superior. It also provides that the United States may impose any internal taxes on the productions of the Provinces which they lay upon their own products of the same kind. The President is authorized to appoint two commissioners to negotiate a reciprocal treaty, whose duty it will be to provide for the permanent security of the fisheries, free interchange of products, regulate commerce, and other matters. It is believed that the Colonial authorities will give their assent to these conditions, and that a treaty embodying the same will be ratified by the two Governments.

SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY. We published last week a statement of the wreck of the brig Neva of East Machias, off St. John's Bar, Florida, and the loss of the captain and several of the passengers and crew. The Savannah *Republican* of Jan. 10th, states that the second mate of the Neva has been arrested and brought to that place, on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Capt. Talbot, who commanded the Neva at the time of the disaster, the mutilated body of the captain being found on the beach, 12 miles to the southward of St. Johns Bar, having been washed ashore. An examination of the body revealed several gashes. The body of the pilot of the ill-fated Neva was also found at the same time and place with marks of violence about the head. The remains of the captain were buried in Jacksonville, and those of the pilot near Port Mills. The body of a lady passenger was subsequently found along the same beach. These three bodies are all that have been found thus far, the second mate and two seamen taking the small boat and escaping from the wreck. Every other person on board was lost. The whole affair is shrouded in a fearful cloud. It is generally supposed that during the confusion of the sinking of the Neva the murders were committed.

MILITARY TRIAL. The trial of Capt. Frederick Speed of the 12th Maine for improperly placing on board the steamer Sultana, last April at Vicksburg, where he was acting adjutant-general, eighteen hundred and eighty-six paroled prisoners, of whom eleven hundred perished by the explosion of the boat near Memphis, commenced before a court martial at Vicksburg on the 11th inst. The carrying capacity of the boat was 376, and other and better boats were offered to carry a portion of the prisoners. William F. Keerns, who was assistant quartermaster in charge of the river and land transportation at Vicksburg at the time, testified that Captain Speed not only transcended his authority in selecting any boat for this purpose, but that he selected the Sultana in utter disregard of the protests of officers in the transportation department. The trial was still in progress.

☞ A call is made in the Bangor papers for a convention of the lumbermen of Maine to be held in that city on Tuesday the 18th inst., to take into consideration the attempt which is now being made by the agents of the British Provinces, at Washington, to procure the renewal, in some form, of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty, and to take measures in the event of such renewal, to procure a specific duty upon every kind of lumber imported into the United States from the Provinces, which shall afford the same protection to the manufacture of lumber which is afforded by the existing tariff to other kinds of manufactures.

FENIAN ALARM IN CANADA. The fresh rumors of a Fenian invasion of Canada have caused the banks on the frontier to send their specie to fortified places for safety. Dispatches from Toronto and Kingston say there are mysterious military operations going on. Forts are being strengthened and new defences are laid out on Wolf Island, while all the service militia are to be called out immediately. The Canadian authorities profess to have positive information that Sweeney and Roberts mean to invade Canada.

Editor's Table.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE: With some account of their Religious, Governmental, Educational and Business Customs and Opinions. By Rev. Justus Doolittle. With over 160 illustrations. In two volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1865.

This is a very interesting and valuable work. The author who has resided fourteen years in China, discribes and illustrates many of the singular notions and opinions of the Chinese and also gives their own explanation of the origin or the *rationale* of some of them. The illustrations are derived chiefly from photographic views, and from pen and ink sketches drawn by Chinese artists. For sale at Patterson's.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE FOR JANUARY. Contents: Sir Brook Fosbrooke—Part VIII; J. S. Mill on our Belief in the External World; Switzerland in Summer and Autumn, Part III; Cornelius O'Dowd upon Men and Women, and other Things in General, Part XX; Memoirs of the Confederate war of Independence, Part V; Life and Letters of Frederick W. Robertson, M. A.; The Parliament of Salisbury Plain; The Late King of the Belgians. Republished by L. Scott & Co., 38 Walker St. New York. Terms $4 per annum.

WILLSON'S INTERMEDIATE SERIES. This series of school books, prepared by Marcius Willson, and published by Harper & Brothers, contains many features superior to any similar publications for the use of schools, within our knowledge. The Third Reader, one of the series now on our table, presents among other matter, easy lessons upon the metamorphoses, uses and habits of insects, designed to be introductory to the general subject of the insect world, assigned to a higher reader. This School Series is got up in the Harper's best style typographically and pictorially, and is worthy the attention of supervisors of schools and teachers in this State.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR FEBRUARY. It is a most elegant number. The illustrations are superb and the literary department worthy of the long established reputation of this veteran magazine, now in its thirty-seventh year. The older it grows the better and more popular it is with its hosts of readers. Terms $3 per annum. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

BEADLE'S DIME SERIES. We have received from Beadle & Co., 118 William St. New York, the following recent issues of their Dime Series: Beadle's Year Book and Almanac for 1866; Lt. General Grant's Repoet of the Operations of the Union Armies from March, 1864 to the close of the Rebellion; Story of the Grand March; Major General Sherman's Reports of his Campaigns. For sale at Pierce's.

☞ We have received from the publishers, Harper & Brothers, a reprint from the English edition of one of Amelia B. Edward's admirable novels, entitled, "Half a Million of Money." The work forms one of Harper's Library of Select Novels. For sale by J. T. Patterson at 75 cents per copy.

THE VOLUNTEER'S RETURN. This is the title of a fine mezzotint engraving from a painting by Schuzzele which we have received from B. B. Russell of Boston.

☞ The bill to protect all persons in their civil rights, passed the U. S. Senate on Friday last, by a vote of 33 to 12. The importance of the measure may be seen by the following provisions of section 2:

"There shall be no discrimination in civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of any State or Territory of the United States on account of race color or any previous condition of slavery; but the inhabitants of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery, or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue the parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding."

THE MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FOURTH. A writer in the Bangor *Whig* speaking of the recent mustering out in Boston of the twenty-fourth Massachusetts volunteers, says:

"We think we may indulge a feeling of State in pride in the "Twenty-Fourth." It was composed largely of Maine men. There were not less than one hundred and fifty of the rank and file, we believe, from Maine, one company having in it nineteen Maine boys; so we were informed by one of the officers of the regiment. One of its most efficient officers, Maj. Foster, believe, was from this State. We remember a little hero of the 24th who was killed at Drury's Bluff, James Bean, who was specially mentioned in reports of the battle. He was a Maine boy. He fell in the retreat, and could not be brought from the field. Giving his gun and equipments to his comrades, he said: "Here take my gun and equipments; carry them away safely. Never mind me; I've but a few moments to live."

NEW SPECIES OF SHELLS. We have received a monograph of a new species of shells discovered and described by Mr. E. S. Morse of Portland. Several of these species have been found in Maine, thus adding something to the Natural History of the State. Mr. Morse is an industrious pupil of Agassiz, and a most successful student of Natural History. We hail with pride any of our young men who interest themselves in natural or physical science. We understand that Mr. Morse has proposed a course of Lectures on Natural History; and we know of no way in which our young men in our villages could better spend their money and time than in listening to such a course of Lectures. We wish every town in the State could enjoy them.

☞ A correspondent writing from Skowhegan gives an interesting account of that flourishing centre of trade for Somerset County, and says that Mr. C. C. Bailey, formerly of Winthrop, has leased the Oil-cloth factories recently occupied by Coburn, Norris & Co., and is now employing about forty men. Our correspondent thinks, judging from the odor of the place, that he has evidently "struck *ile*." The Excelsior Company have erected a three story building and are about engaging in the manufacture of Excelsior upon a large scale. We are pleased to learn of the prosperity of this enterprising village, and hope our correspondent will keep us informed of whatever will be of interest to our readers.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS. The steamer Miami exploded on the Arkansas river on the 29th ult. About two hundred and fifty passengers were on board, and the total loss of life is supposed to be 150. Ninety-one men of Co. B. of the 13th U. S. Cavalry were among the passengers, of whom thirty were lost.

On the same day the steamer Missouri exploded on the Ohio river, and 100 out of the 120 passengers lost their lives.

On Sunday morning Feb. 24th the steamer W. R. Carter exploded her boilers on the Mississippi river, near Vicksburg. A large number of lives were lost. The boat and cargo were a total loss.

☞ We learn that Capt. T. G. Whytal, U. S. Quartermaster at this post, a faithful officer and an accomplished gentleman, has been relieved of his duties, by orders from headquarters, preparatory to being honorably mustered out of the service. The property in his charge will be turned over to Capt. Inman, Chief Quartermaster of the State, heretofore stationed at Portland, and that officer will forthwith transfer his headquarters to this city. The office in Portland is to be discontinued.

MONMOUTH ACADEMY. Our readers will please notice the advertisement of this venerable institution in another column. Situated just where all similar institutions should be, away from noisy villages, it has special advantages in its favor. Mr. Snell was our successor in the school in 1846, and is well known as an excellent scholar and disciplinarian. Students who go there will find it necessary to study to sustain themselves.

☞ Senator Howard of Michigan, spoke at length on Wednesday last in favor of his resolution recommending the trial of Jefferson Davis and C. C. Clay, for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. It is understood that Judge Advocate General Holt has been placed in possession of important evidence sustaining this charge, since the execution of the other conspirators.

☞ Col. Baldwin, commanding the 11th Maine, writes under date of Jan. 26th, from City Point, that the muster-out rolls of the regiment are being made out, and that the regiment will probably be in Maine sometime during the present week.

☞ Several cases involving the right of States to tax shareholders of National Banks are on agument in the Supreme Court. They are test cases and brought up under direction of the Executive Committee of National Banks.

For the Maine Farmer.

Be Careful.

Early in the session of the present Legislature an order was introduced instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the propriety of additional legislation to determine whether iron stoves in dwellings pass as real estate or not. We shall probably never hear a report from that committee upon the subject, for the reason that it is made up of lawyers who know there is no statute law upon the subject, and they prefer *lawyer* or *court* law, or rulings, to statute law. They are trained to follow precedents whether reasonable or not, so we may know what to expect from them. Matters not defined by statute law nor well understood usage, afford cause of frequent litigation. So as regards stoves, there is no definite rule or usage prevailing throughout the country. The rule was and common sense is, that a common stove is furniture or personal property—more especially a cooking-stove. But some anti-stove period judge in Massachusetts, whose early recollections were brightened with a big fire and a mug of cider, once decided that a stove passes with the real estate. His decision is on record, but is generally forgotten; still it has often been used by selfish men to compel sellers of dwelling-houses to give up their stoves for nothing. In many places it has come to be a matter to be particularly mentioned in the bargain or deed, or else misunderstandings and hard feelings follow. But in most cases—probably as a general thing—when men make prices to *ask* or *give* for dwelling-houses, stoves are not thought of, and if the stoves are moved before the deed is made, nothing is ever said; but if not, and the buyer has no sense of moral right except to get all he can, he may go to some lawyer to learn how much he can hold. The lawyer may show him the word "appurtenances" in the deed and tell him that that has been decided to mean or include stoves. He goes back at once and forbids the moving of a stove from the house. The seller then goes to a lawyer and will get either doubtful instruction or an opinion that he ought not to give up his stoves. Hence arises trouble and injustice. Many go so far as to claim carpets and other things as "appurtenances," for the purpose of helping them to back out from offers made, or more dishonest purposes. Carpets, chairs, bedsteads and bedding, are as much "appurtenances" to a house as stoves are; no one occupies a house without them, many houses are occupied without stoves, and it is but a few years since stoves came into use. Now, most houses are built to use stoves or not, as convenience requires.

Circumstances seem to demand an act of the Legislature declaring that moveable stoves, carpets, and other furniture, shall not pass as real estate, or that nothing passes as real estate, except what is specifically named in a deed or bill of sale. Such an act would save much trouble, for the statutes are read generally—the law reports are not. Is there not some member of the Legislature who will take a right view of this matter, and get an effectual hearing before our law-makers, and an act definite in its nature? Every individual is interested in it. An effort in this direction would be unselfish and honorable. And it is hardly conceivable how any one could oppose it except upon interested grounds. KENNEBEC.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN SHIP-BUILDING. A measure of great importance to the ship-building interest of New England, passed the House of Representatives on Thursday last, after a spirited and able discussion. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Elliot of Massachusetts, and is as follows:

"That no ship or vessel which has been recorded, or registered, as an American vessel, pursuant to law, and which shall have been licensed or otherwise authorized to sail under a foreign flag, and to have the protection of any foreign government, during the existence of the rebellion, shall be deemed or registered as an American vessel, or shall have the rights and privileges of American vessels, except under the provisions of an act of Congress authorizing such registry."

Messrs. Blaine and Pike of Maine, advocated the measure as vital to the protection of the mercantile marine of the country. Mr. Blaine said:

"We had twenty-five hundred thousand tons of shipping engaged in the foreign trade when the war grew hot and dangers multiplied on the ocean. Eight hundred thousand tons of this shipping sought refuge under the flag of our neutral enemy, Great Britain. Nobody disputed their right to do this; but having done it, and gained their profit by it, they should not be allowed to come back and enjoy all the privileges of those who had always sailed under our flag and shared all its fortunes and its perils. To contend for this cause was as unjust as was the position of those who claimed for the late rebels all the immunities of belligerents outside of the Union and citizens inside of it at the same time. No interest to-day had so little encouragement under our laws as ship building. Everything was heavily taxed that went into the construction of vessels; and then we had to enter into competition with the world in the carrying trade."

Mr. Pike said that the simple question was upon admitting to American registry a portion of the present mercantile marine of Great Britain. If the navigation laws were broken down, and foreign bottoms admitted on the same terms as our own, he should prefer to come square to the work, taking such as had never sailed under our flag, rather than those who in the storm of war had taken refuge under a foreign flag rather than protect their own pecuniary interest by extra insurance. If we must have any increase of tonnage faster than our ship yards can supply it, let us not do so with the property that sneaked out in the time of danger. The great bulk of our importation for ten years had been made in British vessels; and unless Congress should give American shipping some positive relief from the burdens under which it was now suffering, ship building could be transferred to the Provinces. There they escaped all these onerous charges.

M. Thayer of Pennsylvania spoke against the bill on the ground that it would retard the rapid rebuilding of our mercantile marine, which, as a commercial nation, we should strive to do by every available means.

He was interrupted by Mr. Blaine, who suggested that Pennsylvania was the last State that could indorse the free trade doctrines of his speech, and that, moreover, if those who left our flag should come back to all their privileges the result in any future war would be a wholesale desertion of our flag.

The vote was then taken, and the bill passed by a vote of 99 ayes to 52 nays.

THE CANCELLATION OF STAMPS. Perhaps it will be well to remind our readers, that in the 156th section of the act of June 30, 1864, it is enacted, that in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by said act, except as thereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same *shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same is attached or used*, so that the same may not again be used; and that if any person shall fraudulently make use of an adhesive stamp to denote any duty imposed by said act, without effectually canceling and obliterating the same, except as thereinafter provided, he, she, or they shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

RECONSTRUCTION IN TENNESSEE. The condition of affairs in Tennessee is not very favorable to the speedy and harmonious settlement of the question of re-construction in that State. Gov. Brownlow writes to Judge Kelley, of the reconstruction committee: "I will not surrender; now, in my declining years, should the Federal Government turn us over to the tender mercies of the galvanized, pardoned rebels of Tennessee, I will take my family and go North, to live and die in peace." Generals Thomas and Fisher in their testimony before the committee, concur in the positive opinion that it would be unsafe to restore the habeas corpus there, or to withdraw the troops.

DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGE OF THE EAR FOR SIXTEEN YEARS STANDING CURED:

WISCASSET, Me., Jan. 24, 1866.

DR. CARPENTER: *Dear sir.* Agreeable to promise I write to inform you of the effect of the medicines I procured of you while you were in Augusta last August. The discharge from my ears, which have continued sixteen years, was very offensive, and greatly impaired my hearing, has eventually ceased, and my hearing has improved so I can now hear nearly as well as anybody. Very respectfully

MISS ISABELLA Q. FOYE.

On account of the large numbers of patients consulting him daily, Dr. Carpenter has been induced to prolong his stay in Augusta until Friday evening Feb. 23d. This will be the last opportunity of consulting him at Augusta this season. See advertisement in this paper.

☞ We learn from the Bangor *Whig* that Brevet Brig. Gen. Hill of Stetson, formerly Colonel of the 11th Maine is a candidate for the Collectorship of the Penobscot Distriet, with a fair prospect of success. Gen Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher has written a letter to Gen. Shepley of this State highly complimentary to the gallantry and ability of Gen. Hill, and warmly recommending his appointment to a civil position under the government.

☞ Root's Pectachine—Its qualities are rare.

Maine Legislature.

TUESDAY, Jan. 30.

SENATE. Mr. Moore reported bill an act to regulate the trapping of fur-bearing animals, which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed under the rule.

The resolves making an appropriation in aid of the Milford and Princeton Turnpike were read the second time, and passed unanimously to be engrossed.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to authorize Benjamin Fowler to construct wharves and fish weirs in the water of Johnson's Bay; an act to amend the charter of the Passadumkeag Boom Co.; an act to authorize Enoss Wilcox to construct weirs in the waters of Johnson's Bay.

HOUSE. Mr. Brown of Hampden presented the petition of R. H. Patten and others of Hampden, for the establishment of Courts of Conciliation, and moved that the same be referred to a joint special committee consisting of three on the part of the House, with such as the Senate may join. The petition was referred.

Mr. Chesley of Lincoln, from the Committee on Interior Waters reported reference to the next Legislature of the petition of Allen Lambard, President of the Kennebec Company; also reference to the Fisheries Committee of petition of James H. Crandon.

Passed to be engrossed—An act to authorize the sale of the old Methodist free Meeting House in Bowdoinham; an act to incorporate Trinity Commandery of Knight Templars; an act to incorporate the officers and members of Rockland Lodge; an act to provide in part for the expenditures of government; an act additional to an act to incorporate the city of Bath; an act additional to an act to incorporate the Maine Mutual Insurance Co.

On motion of Mr. Miller of Portland, *Ordered*, That the committee on railroads, ways and bridges be instructed to inquire whether the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad is under lease to any corporation out of this State, and if so, to what corporation, and upon what time, terms and conditions, and whether such lease be authorized by any law of this State, and whether the same be, or not injurious to the interests of the people and of other railroad corporations of this State, with authority to send for persons and papers.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Pierce, *Ordered*, That the committee on the judiciary be directed to inquire into the propriety of amending section 5 of chapter 6 of the Revised Statutes, relating to interest of money and taxing money, also for the amendment of Statutes relative to costs, specified in the order.

Mr. Manson presented the memorial of George M. Weston in relation to a resolve passed March 19, 1860, having reference to the pay of the agent for the State of Maine at Washington. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Eaton introduced bill an act to increase the salary of the County Commissioners of Waldo County, and it was referred to the delegation from Waldo County.

Mr. Howes, from the Aroostook county delegation, reported against the petition of County Commissioner of said county, for increase of compensation and that petitioner be permitted to withdraw.

HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Garusey, *Ordered*, That the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of requiring all Life Insurance Companies issuing policies to citizens of this State, to hold within the State, liable to attachment, property to an amount sufficient to indemnify the insured.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Thomaston, *Ordered*, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of legaling the doings of cities, towns and plantations in raising the commutation authorized by act of Congress passed March 3, 1863.

Mr. Shepley, from the committee on Railroads, Ways and Bridges, reported bill an act to extend the time for the completion of the European and North American Railway, and for the enlargement of powers of said corporation. Lies upon the table to be printed.

Mr. Woodman, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported bill an act providing for the recording of discharged papers of soldiers and seamen of the army and navy of the United States. Lies over to be printed.

Passed to be engrossed—An act making

adopted, striking out the portion of the 7th section imposing a fine of $1000, in case of the escape of any culprit, upon officers in charge.

The bill then passed—yeas 33, nays 12.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE. A resolution was agreed to, instructing the Pacific R. R. committee to inquire into the expediency of extending aid to the Iowa branch.

Mr. Eliot announced that he should postpone pressing the previous question on the bill enlarging the Freedmen's Bureau until Monday next.

A petition of 950 soldiers who enlisted in 1861, and were discharged for disability, receiving no bounty, praying for the passage of the act equalizing bounty, was presented and referred to the committee on ways and means.

The bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was taken up and discussed until the adjournment.

SATURDAY, Feb. 3.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE. The Senate bill enlarging the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was considered.

Mr. Marshall, of Illinois, made a speech, arguing that there was no power in the constitution to establish it.

Mr. Moulton, of Ill., spoke in favor of the Freedmen's bill.

Mr. Kelley, of Pa., said Gen. Spencer, of Ala., had shown him a newspaper, the *Tuscaloosa Observer*, containing the proceedings of a court sentencing black men or woman to death, or imprisonment for 99 years.

Messrs. Ritter, Rosseau and Kent opposed the bill. The latter thought it an absolute disgrace. It would produce conflicts between the whites and blacks. There was a Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama, but it could not prevent the hanging which the gentleman referred to.

MONDAY, Feb. 5.

SENATE. Mr. Fessenden called up the House joint resolution from the Committee on Reconstruction, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, basing representation upon population, and excluding from representation all persons denied the right of suffrage on account of color.

Mr. Sumner took the floor in opposition to the resolution and offered a substitute declaring that "all persons shall be equal before the law in civil and political rights." Mr. Sumner advocated his substitute at length.

HOUSE. Mr. Blaine introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, providing for taking the census of the United States prior to the first of October.

Mr. McClung offered a resolution instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to levy contributions on the seceded States, to defray the expenses of keeping up a standing army to preserve peace.

Mr. Driggs offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to consider the subject of removing the national capital, in order that its site may be accommodated to the population and greater security be rendered to the Legislature, by removing it from possible attack of foreign enemies and domestic menaces.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Foreign News.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship New York from Bremen via Southampton Jan. 18th, arrived at New York 31st.

Steamship London, for Melbourne, had foundered at sea—270 lives were lost. Sixteen of the crew and three passengers were saved.

There had been no new arrests or seizures of Fenians.

Parliamentary sessions commence February 1st.

The new reform bill only will be laid before the Cabinet on the 10th, and then only in the shape of a project. Earl Russell and Gladstone are its authors. It will not be introduced early in the session.

The cattle plague continues its ravages.

France.

The London *Star* says the Emperor Napoleon has positively intimated to the Washington Cabinet his willingness to withdraw his troops from Mexico, at any moment, on condition that the United States Government recognizes Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

Spain.

The *Monitour* says no further doubts are entertained in Madrid that Gen. Prim will be compelled to surrender, or enter Portugal within three days. He is in the Guadaloupe Mountains. He is stated to have deceived his soldiers by representing that Espartero directed the revolution.

Marshal O'Donnell orders the pursuit but not Prim's capture.

Madrid was quiet. The moderate party hoped that Gen. Coleba would form a new Cabinet.

THREE DAYS LATER.

The steamship Africa from Liverpool Jan. 20th, and Queenstown 21st, arrived at Halifax, Feb. 1st.

The recent terrible shipping disasters continued the leading theme of the English journals.

The steamer London was valued at £85,000 sterling, and her cargo was insured for £220,000.

The cattle disease in England continues to increase.

The Fenian trials continued to progress in Ireland.

A quantity of military uniforms, supposed to belong to Fenian officers, were discovered near Clouskea.

France.

The Paris *Presse* of the 18th announces that Baron Sullard left Paris on the 15th, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements with Emperor Maximilian for the return of the French troops from Mexico at the earliest possible date.

The *Globe* says:

It is doubtful whether the interest on the Mexican loan will be paid. Its funds in Europe are totally exhausted. It is impossible to raise a new loan.

Spain.

On the 16th Prim's insurgent forces were still on the road to Portugal. The Royal troops were taking many prisoners, notwithstanding forced marches by the insurgents.

A Madrid telegram of the 18th, says it was thought probable that Prim would enter Andalusia, as the Royal troops had barred his passage in to Portugal.

A band of armed men had appeared in the mountains of Zarragona. The Royal troops were in pursuit.

On the 17th Prim passed the night at Berlanga. It was not then apparent whether he would attempt to penetrate into Andalusia or cross into Portugal.

Madrid continued tranquil, but there were rumors of risings in various parts of Spain.

The semi-official correspondence qualifies these reports of risings, as having no importance, and says it is believed that the Government, finding its hitherto humane course of procedure ill understood, is about to adopt a vigorous system of repression.

The Sergeants who attempted to get a mutiny of the Ahala regiment and release the convicts were shot on the 18th.

Brazil.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 12. - The allied army is at Corriantes, receiving reinforcements.

Lopez had addressed a very angry and violent note to the allies, in which he threatened to massacre the prisoners in his hands. President Mitre replied in dignified terms.

Famine is destroying Paraguay.

SENSIBLE COUNSEL. At the opening of the January term of the Superior Court in Savannah, Judge Flemming delivered a charge to the Grand Jury, containing many just and sensible views of the duties and responsibilities of the people of that State, from which we make the following extracts:

"Our business is with the present. Let us accept the truth in all its length and breadth, with all its consequences, and inquire as to the duties devolving upon us, and as far as possible accommodate ourselves to the circumstances surrounding us. However dark the future may be, let us not make it darker by inactivity and despondency. We must put our shoulders to the wheel, and work alike for individual prosperity and the prosperity of our State. We may not rebuild again the fortunes we have lost, but by industry, economy and perseverance, we can at least surround ourselves with all the comforts, and most of the luxuries of life. We may not again furnish the same amount of cotton for foreign consumption, nor, in my judgment, is it desirable that we should; but we can, at least, always raise enough for our own consumption, and more than that is by no means necessary to our happiness and prosperity. Our mild climate and fruitful soil are the best securities we can have that we shall never want for bread. And if we have food and clothing for ourselves and families, what more has the richest man on earth? Resolve to buy as little as possible. Do not entertain the idea for a moment that anything can be bought cheaper, or, indeed, as cheap as it can be made."

Of the labor question the Judge spoke as follows:

"The plantation system is forever at an end, for slave labor is necessary to that system. That system amounted simply to this: we made cotton to buy negroes, and we bought negroes to make cotton. Our constant aim was to add to our acres, and the number of slaves. There is a marked distinction between the planter, and the farmer. The aim of the farmer is not to add to his acres, but to the fertility of those that he has. He has no wish to add to his laborers, for, however rich his lands, he will require no more laborers to work them than if they were poor.

* * * I hope to see the farming system adopted in Georgia. I believe that under that system we may yet become a great, prosperous and independent people. I do not mean political independence—that has now become an obsolete idea—our people, it seems, no longer wish it. I mean that independence which results from living entirely within ourselves. An independence that violates no constitutional or other compact. No construction of the Constitution has yet gone so far as to deny us the right to supply our own wants."

NO SIR! It is true that the popular remedy known as Coe's Cough Balsam does not dry up a cough, but loosens it so that the patient can expectorate freely. Give it to the children freely, and take it yourself for bad colds.

It does not take a week to receive benefit from Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. It will immediately relieve pain in the stomach, souring or rising of food, and cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia.

Special Notices.

WARREN'S

COUGH BALSAM

Has been found by experience to be the

BEST REMEDY

for the various diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as

DIPTHERIA,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, or Inflammation of the Lungs, and Whooping Cough.

In these Complaints this medicine has NO SUPERIOR, and while thus efficacious it is perfectly safe to administer to persons of all ages.

The Cough Balsam possesses the two-fold advantage of being at once valuable as a curative and invaluable as a preventive of all the diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Bronchia.

The world is challenged to produce a compound of equal efficacy and safety.

Prepared and sold by AMBROSE WARREN, Botanic Druggist, No. 1 Granite Block, East Market Square, Bangor, Me. 15w50

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU

Cures Kidney Disease.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU

Cures Rheumatism.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU

Cures Urinary Diseases.

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU

Cures Gravel

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Cures Strictures.

The best Fluid Extract Bucku now before the public, is Smolander's. For all diseases above, and *Weakness* and *Pains in the Back, Female Complaints*, and disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is perfectly *invaluable*. For sale by all Apothecaries *everywhere*. Price $1. Try it. Take no other.

BERLEIGH & ROGERS, Wholesale Druggists, 86 Hanover Street, Boston, General Agents. W. W. WHIPPLE, Portland, Agent for Maine. 1y4

ROOT! ROOT! ROOT!

READ! READ! READ!

ROOT'S PISTACHINE preserves the life of the Hair; changes it from grey to its original color in three weeks; prevents the hair from falling; is the best article for dressing the hair ever found in market; will surely remove dandruff and cure all diseases of the scalp; is delightfully perfumed, cures baldness, and will not stain the skin. We tell the story quickly, and tell it true, when we say it is a perfect

Restorer and Dressing Combined.

No other preparation for the hair contains Pestachio Nut Oil. Sold by all Druggists.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Sole Proprietors, Springfield, Mass.

1y9

LIFE! LIFE! LIFE!

DROPS! DROPS! DROPS!

AMERICAN LIFE DROPS will cure Diptheria, Coughs, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Ague in the Face, Headache, Toothache, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Croup, Colds, Fever and Ague and Cholera, in a single day.

Sold by all Druggists, with full directions for use.

ORRIN SKINNER & CO., Prop'rs, Springfield, Mass.

G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Agents, Boston, Mass. 1y9

TO OWNERS OF HORSES.

The virtues of DAVIS' PAIN KILLER are not confined to the human race. It is used with equal success for Horses, either internally or externally. It cures Lameness, Swellings, Scratches, Old Sores, Cuts and Kicks, Weak Joints, Sprains, Cramps, Colic, Pain in the Limbs, Bruises, Strains, Galls, Rheumatism, Pain in the Bowels, &c., &c. Every owner of a horse, and those who travel with horses, should always have a bottle of the PAIN KILLER, with them, to use in case of accident or sud len sickness, as horses are liable to colic or cramps in the stomach from change of water and food. Many fine horses have been sacrificed, whose lives might have been saved by the timely use of this medicine.

DIRECTIONS. *For Colic or Grapes*, give an ounce of Pain Killer in a pint of warm water and molasses (with a little milk if convenient); rub the belly well with the Pain Killer clear. If not relieved in half an hour, repeat the dose.

For sprains, bruises, swellings of the body or legs, neck strains, rheumatism, stiff joints, limbs or neck, contraction of muscles, swelling of the glands, kicks, or any contusion or bruises, rub the parts affected several times a day with the Pain Killer, and the good result will soon show itself.

Scratches and old sores, wash clean with Castile soap and water, and apply the Pain Killer three times a day. 2w8

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all Druggists. 6m36

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

☞ Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also Liverspot,) and Lentigo, or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them *without injuring the texture or color of the skin*, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these discolorations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond Street, New York, and for sale by all Druggists; price $2.00 per bottle. Call for

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. 6m48*

STATE FAIR,

Whereas, certain parties have expressed a desire to have a Show and Fair under the auspices of the MAINE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, during the coming season, and whereas, the Society is not in the enjoyment of an allowance from the State, the Trustees have agreed to appoint an Exhibition, provided, in their opinion, sufficient inducements or proper guarantees are offered on or before the first day of April next.

SEWARD DILL, President.

S. L. BOARDMAN, Secretary.

RUSSELL EATON, SAMUEL WASSON, E. R. FRENCH, Trustees State Society.

Augusta, Jan. 27, 1866.

N. B. Communications to be addressed to the President at Phillips. Portland *Press*, Bangor *Courier*, *copy*. 3w8

NOTICE.

The members of the NORTH PENOBSCOT AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the choice of officers, will be held at the TOWN HALL in Lincoln, (Coburn's) the *second Tuesday in February*, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A general attendance is requested.

SHEPARD BEAN, Sec'y.

Lee, January, 1866.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!

Scratch! Scratch! Scratch!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. 1y47

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap**, in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest** materials, is **mild** and **emolient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented**, and extremely **beneficial** in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. 1y9

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye—Harmless—Instantaneous and Reliable—produces a splendid Black or natural Brown—remedies the ill effect of Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed, W. A. BACHELOR, 81 Barclay street, New York. 1y9

Cure fro Cough or Cold. As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchical Troches*." Containing demulcent ingredients, they allay Pulmonary Irritation. Military Officers and Soldiers should have them in readiness upon the first appearance of a Cold or Cough.

Copper Tips protect the toes of children's shoes. One pair will outwear three without tips. Sold everywhere. 17w3

The Markets.

AUGUSTA PRICE CURRENT.

TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

[Corrected weekly by J. McArthur, J. Hedge & Co., C. H. Mulliken & Co., and Cony & Farrar.]

Flour,	$10.00 to 17.00	Clear Salt Pork,	$22.00 to 24.00
Corn Meal,	1 20 to 1 25	Mutton ₱ lb,	9 to 12
Rye Meal,	1 50 to 1 75	Lamb ₱ lb,	9 to 12
Wheat,	none	Turkeys ₱ lb,	25 to 30
Rye,	1 20 to 1 33	Chickens ₱ lb,	20 to 25
Corn,	1 10 to 1 15	Clover Seed,	none
Barley,	60 to —	Herdsgrass,	none
Beans,	2 25 to 2 50	Red Top,	none
Oats,	60 to 65	Hay ₱ ton,	16 00 to 18 00
Potatoes,	55 to 60	Lime,	1 25 to 1 40
Dried Apples,	15 to 18	Fleece Wool,	45 to 50
Cooking Apples,	75 to 1 00	Pulled Wool,	55 to 60
Butter,	35 to 40	Sheep Skins,	75 to 1 50
Cheese,	14 to 17	Hides,	8 to 8½
Eggs,	— to 35	Calf Skins,	17 to 20
Lard,	25 to —	Lamb Skins,	50 to 1 00
Beef,	12 to 14	Wood, hard,	6 00 to 7 00
Round Hog,	15 00 to 18 00	Wood, soft,	3 00 to 4 00

PORTLAND MARKET.

PORTLAND, Feb. 3, 1866.

APPLES—Green ₱ bbl. $5 50@6 00; Sliced, ₱ lb 17@18.

BUTTER—Country ₱ lb, 38@40; Choice Table, 40@42; Store 22@25.

BEANS—Marrow ₱ bush. $2 50@2 75; Pea $2 50@2 75; Blue Pod, $2 00@2 25.

CHEESE—Vermont ₱ lb new, 15@20c; Country 17@18.

FISH—Cod, large shore, ₱ quin. $7 50@8 00; large Bank ₱ quin. $6 50@7 00; small Bank, ₱ quin. $4 50@5 00; Pollock, ₱ quin. $5 25@6 75; Haddock ₱ quin. $2 50@3 00; Hake $3 50@4 25; Herring, shore, ₱ bbl., $6 50@7 50; Scaled ₱ box, 55c@60c; No. 1 Herring ₱ box, 45@50c; Mackerel, ₱ bbl. — Bay No. 1, $17 00@18 00; Bay No. 2, $15 00@16 00; Shore No. 1, $22 50@23 50; Shore No. 2, $16 00@17 00; Shore No. 3, medium $9 00@10 00.

GRAIN—Rye, $1 20@1 25; Oats 59@60c; Southern yellow corn, $1 03@1 05; Barley, 85@90c; Shorts per ton, $30@35.

HAY—₱ net ton, pressed, $13@15 00; loose $14@16.

HIDES AND SKINS—Western 18@19; Slaughter Hides, 9 @ 9½; Calf Skins, 15@20; Sheep Pelts, dry, $1 00@2 00.

PRODUCE—Potatoes ₱ bbl, $2 37@2 50; Beef ₱ lb., 12@ 15c; Eggs ₱ doz., 33@35c; Turkeys, 25@30c; Chickens, 23@ 25c; Geese, 18@20; Onions, $1 00@1 12 ₱ bush.; Lamb, 10@12c. —*Price Current.*

NEW YORK MARKET.....Feb. 5.

FLOUR—State, $6.75@8.10; round hoop Ohio, $8.35@10.20; Western, $6.75@8.15; Southern, $8.30@15.00; Canada, $8.15@ 11.25.

WHEAT—Chicago Spring, $1.58@1.67; Milwaukie Club, $1.70 @1.65; amber Milwaukie, $1.75@1.76; amber Michigan, $1.87@ 1871.

CORN—Mixed Western, 85@88.

CATTLE MARKETS.

AT BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.

WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1865.

At market:

	Cattle.	*Sheep.*	*Hogs.*	*Veal.*
This week,	1,753	6,724	—	99
Last week,	2,129	7,140	66	00
One year ago, (Feb. 1)	1,854	3,987	351	00

PRICES.

BEEVES—Extra qual.....$13.50@14.00
First qual.....12.50@13.00
Second do.....11.50@12.00
Third do.....10.50@11.00
A very few extra Western, 14.50@15.00.
Poorest grades of cows, bulls, &c., $9.00@10.00.

Per 100 lbs. on the total weight of hide, tallow, and dressed beef.

WORKING OXEN—$150 to 250; handy steers, $95 to 150, or nearly according to their value as beef.

MILCH COWS—$50@75; Extra, $80@100; Heifers; farrow, $35@45.

STORE CATTLE—Yearlings, $20@30; two-year-olds, $35@50; three-year-olds, $60@100.

SHEEP—₱ lb., 6 @7½c; Sheep and Lambs, in droves, $4.50@ 6.00; extra, 8@9c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Brighton, $11@10c; country lots, 8½@9c. CALF SKINS, 25c. TALLOW, 8@10c ₱ lb.

PELTS—Sheared and Lambs, in lots, $1.75@2.25 each.

SHOTS—Wholesale, 12½@13c; retail 12@10c ₱ lb. Fat hogs lower, 11¼@12c, live weight.

DROVES OF CATTLE FROM MAINE.

J. W. Frost, 7.

REMARKS. The supply of cattle from the North and East is light, but from the West there were nearly as many as there were last week. Some Eastern dealers took their cattle back home last week rather than to sell at a loss. The Western cattle were mostly of an ordinary grade, there being one or two lots of good beeves among them. Trains got in early, and after the butchers found out that there were not as many coming to market as they had expected, they took hold and bought quite freely, several of the largest dealers selling out yesterday. Prices remain unchanged from our last quotations. To-day there are considerable many small cattle and coarse oxen yarded for sale, but the larger portion of the best cattle were sold yesterday.

STORE CATTLE. Although there may be few working cattle or milch cows among the stock brought to market, the retail dealers, by a display of those they keep on hand, contrive to make something of a show every Wednesday. This week, however, it is comparatively slim, and there is but little call for store cattle of any kind. D. A. Philbrick sold one pair of workers, weighing 3000 lbs, at 8240; Coodrich & Ricker sold a pair of 6 ft. 3 in. oxen to Mr. Rice, for $175, &c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

No sheep from Maine are reported this week.

With about 6000 sheep in place of 7000 last week, with the mercury below zero, and with good sleighing, the drovers hoped yes, terday morning to be able to obtain better prices than last week. But the butchers and the consumers are very reluctant to agree to any such movement just now. There is a general expectation of lower prices, and the tendency of the prices of nearly all kinds of goods is understood to be downward.

BOSTON MARKET.....Feb. 3.

FLOUR—Western Superfine, $7.25@7.75; Common extras at $8.75@9.00; Medium extras at $9.75@10.75; and good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at $11.00@16.00 ₱ bbl.

CORN—Western mixed, 90c@93; yellow, 93c@—.

OATS—Northern and Canada, 60@62c ₱ bush; P. E. Island, 57@58c.

RYE—$1.00@—₱ bush. Shorts $24@$30; Fine Feed $32@ 35; and Middlings at $38@40 ₱ ton.

WOOL—52@77 c ₱ lb, as to quality, for fleece and pulled.

HAY—Sales from $20 to $22.

Married.

In Manchester, Jan. 25th, by Rev. S. D. Richardson, Wm. B. Miller to Louisa Knowles.

In Palermo, Jan. 22d, by Rev. W. J. Clifford, Norton P. Parsons to Susan C. Young, both of Liberty.

In Gardiner, Jan. 24th, Wm. F. Haines, of West Gardiner, to Mary E. Meader of Gardiner.

In Livermore Falls, Jan. 25th, W. G. Norris of Portland, to Angie Erskine of Livermore Falls.

In Jay, Jan. 25th, by Rev. P. Bond, W. H. Brown of Sierra Valley, Cal., to Sylvia J. Parker of Jay.

Died.

In Augusta, Jan. 29th, Phebe, wife of Wm. Boynton, aged 54 years; Jan. 30th, Harriet M., daughter of Robert F. and Sarah A. Jordan, aged 3 years 4 months; Jan. 29th, Mary M., wife of Wm. R. Mulliken, aged 44 years.

In Manchester, Jan. 29th, very suddenly of heart disease, E. Herbert Prescott, aged 17 years 7 months.

In Montville, Oct. 14th, Clara N. Spring, aged 19 years; Dec. 24th, Marshal O. Spring, aged 60 years. (Mass. papers please copy.)

In Topsfield, Dec. 14th, Moses, son of Thos. and Elizabeth Haley, aged 27 years.

In Sidney, Feb. 4th, Timothy Woodward, aged 91 years 8 months.

In Vienna, Feb 4th, Ruth, wife of the late Jedediah Whittier, aged 90 years 4 months.

Advertisements.

COES'S

BRADLEY'S PATENT,

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

MANUFACTURED BY WM. L. BRADLEY,

BOSTON.

Warranted Genuine.

Patented April 1, 1862.

Made of the best materials, in the most approved manner, it is commended to the public as superior to any other in the market. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of praise; and the manufacturer will continue his best endeavors to advance the reputation which it has already acquired, on its merits alone.

SOLD BY

KENDALL & WHITNEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Wooden Ware, &c.

City Hall Building, Market Square,

PORTLAND, ME.

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS!

IN PREMIUMS OFFERED TO

NEW ENGLAND FARMERS,

For the best experiments with my

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

And Bradley's Patent Tobacco Fertilizer in growing Corn, Potatoes, Turnips, Oats, Grass and Tobacco, on not less than one acre of land each:

For the best experiment on Indian Corn with my Super-Phosphate of Lime,	$50
For the second best experiment on Corn, do,	30
" third do do do do,	20
For the best experiment on Potatoes,	50
" second best experiment on Potatoes,	30
" third do do do do,	20
For the best experiment on Oats,	30
" second best do,	20
For the best experiment on Grass, either Pasture or Meadow,	50
" second best do do do do	30
" third do do do do	20
For the best experiment on Tobacco with Bradley's Patent Tobacco Fertilizer,	60
For second best experiment on Tobacco, do,	40

Reports to be sent in on or before the 1st day of December, 1866, to William L. Bradley, Boston, containing description of soil, mode of cultivation, quantity of Super-Phosphate of Lime used, of whom purchased, and whether with or without barnyard manure; every report to be certified to by some citizen of integrity in the town where made; these reports when in, will be referred to a Committee of three competent, disinterested gentlemen, whose duty it shall be to award said premiums, after examining the reports; the premiums to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1867.

To avoid any possible chemical error in the manufacture of my Fertilizers, I have made arrangements with the highest chemical talents, to aid me in this important department, and not a single ton of Phosphate or Tobacco Fertilizer will be allowed to go to market until it has been sampled and passed inspection by actual analysis.

☞ The above-named Fertilizers can be purchased from reliable dealers throughout New England.

Pamphlets containing testimonials and directions for using Super-Phosphate of Lime can be had, free of charge, by addressing the manufacturers or dealers; also Bradley's Manual for growing Tobacco will be sent free to any grower of the weed, by asking for it by mail.

WM. L. BRADLEY,

Manufacturer of Coe's Bradley's Patent Super-Phosphate of Lime; Bradley's Patent Tobacco Fertilizer; Fine and Extra-Fine Ground Bone; Powdered Bone, &c.

4m9 24 Broad Street, Boston.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GEO. F. POTTER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to settle the affairs of the firm in liquidation.

GEO. F. POTTER,
FRANK A. BRICK.

Augusta, Jan. 13th, 1866.

The undersigned, under the firm of F. A. & C. H. BRICK, have taken the new store in the Freemans Bank Block, a few doors south of Bridge Street, and will succeed to the business of the late firm of Geo. F. Potter & Co.

F. A. BRICK,
C. H. BRICK.

Augusta, Feb. 6th, 1866. 3w9

RE-OPENED.

The Subscriber has re-opened a shop at

105 *Water Street, Augusta, Maine,*

And is now ready to supply his old customers and all others who may give him a call, with

Harnesses, Trunks, Valises, Blankets, Whips, and all other articles

usually found in a FIRST CLASS HARNESS SHOP.

6m9 ORREN PARKER.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

and all kinds of

HOUSE FINISH, MANUFACTURED,

BY BANGS & MOSHER,

At the Machine Shop, Kennebec Dam.

J. W. BANGS. D. W. MOSHER.

Augusta, Feb. 2, 1866. 4m9

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January*, 1866.

SARAH F. LIBBEY, Guardian of Alice J. Libbey and Frank W. Libbey, of Albion, in said County, minors, having petitioned for license to sell on an advantageous offer, the following real estate of said wards, the proceeds to be placed on interest, viz: All the interest of said wards in the homestead farm of Isaac H. Libbey, deceased, situate in Albion.

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 9c

KENNEBEC COUNTY.....*In Probate Court at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January*, 1866.

LYDIA HOYT, Administratrix on the Estate of George Hoyt, late of Sidney, in said County, deceased, having presented her final account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given three weeks successively prior to the fourth Monday of February next, in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate then to be holden at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

H. K. BAKER, *Judge.*

Attest: J. BURTON, *Register.* 9c

TIME KEEPERS FOR THE MILLION!

THE PEOPLE'S IMPROVED

POCKET TIME KEEPER.

Price 25 Cents Each.

The most novel and useful invention of the age, constructed on the most approved principle, and warranted to denote solar time with greater accuracy than the most expensive watch ever yet invented, and can never get out of order. No family should be without it.

Price, with white enameled dial, gold or silver gilt, 25 cents, and sent by mail to any part of this country or British Provinces.

Address with red stamp,

4w9 P. G. HOMER, Boston.

TRUSSES.

The best assortment of Trusses at PARTRIDGE'S Drug Store. Special attention given to adjusting and securing a good fit. 7

DR. CARPENTER,

OCCULIST AND AURIST,

Devotes his whole attention to the Scientific Treatment and cure of

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, Nasal Polypus, Scrofula, Sore Eyes, Films, Opacities, and all diseases incident to the Eye and Ear. Dr. C. will supply Medicines that will cure that loathsome disease,

CATARRH, that can be applied at home, and will not interfere with the patient's daily practice.

Particular attention paid to Discharges of the Ear in Children, which result in

PERMANENT DEAFNESS.

Consultation and Examination at Office, FREE.

But all Letters not from Patients under Treatment must contain One Dollar to ensure an answer.

DR. CARPENTER has returned to Augusta, and can be consulted at the

MANSION HOUSE,

until further notice in this paper; but those desirous of consulting him should do so at once, as his stay will be limited.

Hundred of Certificates from patients in this State can be seen at the Doctor's office.

Office Hours--9 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. 3

TILDEN'S SEEDLING TOMATO.

THE MOST PERFECT TOMATO GROWN.

In a distinct variety, and highly recommended by the best authorities in the Country.

Distribution of Seed.

The publishers of the PRAIRIE FARMER have purchased from Mr. Tilden, the originator, the entire lot of this seed at a very high price to distribute to the subscribers to THE PRAIRIE FARMER. The distribution will be as follows:

One package to every present subscriber who has renewed or does renew for 1866, and sends five cents to pay for postage and putting up.

One package to every new subscriber who sends five cents in addition to subscription, for postage and putting up.

Each package will contain seed enough to raise from 75 to 100 plants. Fifteen plants, well cultivated, will produce sufficient to supply any ordinary family.

PACKAGES of the seed will be sent to any address, post paid, on the receipt of 50 cents.

Sample copies of THE PRAIRIE FARMER sent *free* to any who desire them.

Thos. Meehan, Philadelphia, says: "Of the Tilden; I have tested them in various ways, satisfying ourselves that they are the best tomato out."

Paschal Morris, of Philadelphia, says: "I consider it a better variety than has yet appeared in this market."

Hovey & Co., of Boston, says: "It promises in a greater degree more excellence than any other variety we have grown. Carries well and handles well for market."

The *American Arriculturist* says: "This comparatively new tomato is held in high estimation by the cultivators about Philadelphia."

Jonathan Periam, of Chicago, says: "I consider this tomato to be the best I have grown."

N. J. Colman of the *Rural World*: "They are the *largest* and *smoothest* tomato we ever saw, and their quality even surpassed their appearance."

2w8 Address EMERY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

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Monmouth, Jan. 22, 1866. 4w8

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Trustees of the Methodist meeting house in Monmouth, in the County of Kennebec, State of Maine, in conformity to the provisions of an act passed by the Legislature of this State, and approved March 13, 1860, authorizing the Trustees of said meeting house to call a meeting of the powholders of the meeting house in said Monmouth for certain purposes mentioned in said act, hereby give notice that a meeting of said powholders will be held at the METHODIST MEETING HOUSE, in said Monmouth, on *Tuesday, the thirteenth day of February next*, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to transact the following business:

To see if the powholders will authorize the Trustees of said house, or any Committee, to sell and convey the lot on which the said meeting house now stands, and to remove, remodel, and repair said house, and to do all necessary acts.

E. K. BLAKE, JOSHUA CUMSTON,
WM. S. WOODBURY, DANIEL WEYMOUTH,
WALTER BOWERS, JOHN B. FOGG,
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Monmouth, Jan. 25, 1866. 2w8

NEW DRUG STORE!

Having completed our New Drug Store,

Opposite foot of Oak Street,

And just received a new and well-selected stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,

FAN

Poetry.

ON THE BATTLE FLAGS WHICH HANG SUSPENDED IN THE STATE HOUSE.

BY MOSES OWEN.

Nothing but flags—but simple flags—
Tattered and torn and hanging in rags;
And we walk beneath them with careless tread,
Nor think of the hosts of the mighty dead
Who have marched beneath them in days gone by
With a burning cheek and a kindling eye,
And have bathed their folds with their young life's tide,
And, dying, blessed them, and, blessing, died.

Nothing but flags—yet, methinks, at night,
They tell each other of tales of fight,
And dim spectres come, and their thin arms twine
Round each standard torn as they stand in line,
As the word is given, they charge—they form—
And the dim hall rings with the battle's storm,
And once again through the smoke and strife,
Those Colors lead to a Nation's life.

Nothing but flags—yet they are bathed with tears,
They tell of triumphs—of hopes—and fears;
Of a mother's prayers,—of a boy away,—
Of a serpent crushed,—of a coming day,—
Silent they speak, and the tear will start,
As we stand beneath them with throbbing heart,
And think of those who are ne'er forgot,
Their flags come home,—why come *they* not?

Nothing but flags, yet we hold our breath,
And gaze with awe at those types of death;
Nothing but flags—yet the thought will come,
The heart must pray yet the lips be dumb.
They are sacred, pure, and we see no stain
On those dear loved ones come home again;
Baptized in blood,—our purest, best,
Tattered and torn, they're now at rest.

Our Story-Teller.

THE PAINTER OF ROTTERDAM.

BY MISS AMELIA D. EDWARDS.

My father was a trader and distiller at Schiedam, on the Maas. Without being wealthy, we enjoyed the means af procuring every social comfort. We gave and received visits from a few old friends, we went occasionally to the theatre, and my father had his tulip-garden and summer house at a little distance from Schiedam, on the banks of the canal which connects the town with the river.

But my father and mother, whose only child I was, cherished one dream of ambition, in which, fortunately, my own taste led me to participate; they wanted me to become a painter. "Let me but see a picture of Frank Linden in the gallery of Rotterdam," said my father, "and I shall die happy." So at fourteen years of age, I was removed from school, and placed in the classes of Messer Kesler, an artist living at Delft. Here I made such progress that by the time I had reached my nineteenth birthday I was transferred to the *atelier* of Hans van Ross, a descendant of the celebrated family of that time. Van Ross was not more than thirty-eight or forty years of age, and had already acquired a considerable reputation as a painter of portraits and sacred subjects. There was an altar piece of his in one of our finest churches; his works had occupied the place of honor for the past six years at the annual exhibition; and for portraiture he numbered among his patrons most of the wealthy merchants and burgomasters of the city. Indeed, there could be no question that my master was rapidly acquiring a fortune commensurate with his popularity.

Still he was not a cheerful man. It was whispered by the pupils that he had met with a disappointment early in life—that he had loved, been accepted, and on the eve of marriage was rejected by the lady for a more wealthy suitor. He came from Friesland, in the north of Holland, when a very young man. He had always been the same gloomy, pallid, labor-loving citizen. He was a rigid Calvinist. He was sparing of domestic expenditure, and liberal to the poor. This every one could tell you, and no one knew more.

The number of his pupils was limited to six. He kept us constantly at work, and scarcely permitted us to exchange a word with each other during the day. Standing there among us so silently, with the light from above pouring down upon his pallid face, and becoming absorbed in the sombre folds of his long black dressing gown, he looked almost like some stern old portrait himself. To tell the truth we were all somewhat afraid of him. Not that he assumed any undue authority; on the contrary, he was stately, silent, and frigidly polite; but his politeness had in it something oppressive, and we were all happier out of his presence. None of us resided under his roof. I had a second floor in a neighboring street, and two of my fellow students occupied rooms in the same house. We used to meet at night in each other's chambers, and make excursions to the exhibitions and theaters; and sometimes, on a summer's evening, we would hire a pleasure-boat and row for a mile or two down the river. We were merry enough then, and not quite so silent, I promise you, as in the gloomy studio of Hans van Roos.

In the meantime, I was anxious to glean every benefit from my master's instructions. I improved rapidly, and my paintings soon excelled those of the other five. My taste did not incline to sacred subjects, like that of Van Roos, but rather to the familiar rural style of Berghem and Paul Potter. It was my great delight to wander along the rich pasture lands; to watch an amber sunset, the herds going home to the dairy, the lazy windmills, and the calm, clear waters of the canals, scarcely ruffled by the passage of the public *terckshuyt*.* In depicting scenes of this nature—

> The slow canal, the yellow-blossomed vale,
> The willow-tufted bank, the gliding sail—

I was singularly fortunate. My master never praised me by word or look; but when my father came up one day from Schiedam to visit me, he drew him aside and told him, in a voice inaudible to the rest, that "Messer Franz would do credit to the profession;" which so delighted the good distiller that he straightway took me out with him for the day, and, having given me fifteen gold pieces as a testimony of his satisfaction, took me to dine with his friend the Burgomaster Von Gael. It was an eventful visit for me. On that evening I first fell in love.

Few people, I think, would at that time have denied the personal attractions of Gertrude von Gael; yet I doubt now that it was so much her features as her soft voice and gentle womanly grace that fascinated me. Though so young, she performed the honor of her father's princely table with self-possession and good breeding. In the evening she sang some sweet German songs to her own simple accompaniment. We talked of books and poetry. I found her well read in English, French and German literature. We spoke of art; and she discovered both judgment and enthusiasm.

As we took our leave at night, the burgomaster shook me warmly by the hand, and told me to come often. I fancied that Gertrude's blue eyes brightened when he said it, and I felt the color rush quickly to my brow as I bowed and thanked him.

"Franz," said my father, when we were once more in the street, "How old are you?"

"Just twenty-two, sir," I replied rather surprised at the question.

"You will not be dependent on your brush, my boy," continued my father, as he leaned upon my arm and looked back at the lofty mansion we had just left. "I have neither been wasteful nor unsuccessful; and it will be my pride to leave you a respectable income at my death."

I inclined my head in silence and wondered what would come next.

"Burgomaster von Gael is one of my oldest friends," said my father.

"I have often heard you speak of him, sir," I replied.

"And he is rich."

"So I should suppose."

"Gertrude will have a fine fortune," said my father, as if thinking aloud.

I bowed again, but this time rather nervously.

"Marry her, Franz."

I dropped his arm and started back.

"Sir!" I faltered, "I—I—marry the Fraulein von Gael?"

"And pray, sir, why not!" said my father, curtly stopping short in his walk and leaning both hands upon the top of his walking stick.

"Why not, sir?" repeated my father, very energetically. "What could you wish for better? The young lady is handsome, good tempered, educated, rich. Now, Franz, if I thought you had been such a fool as to form any other attachment without——"

"Oh, sir, you do me injustice!" I cried, "indeed, I have done nothing of the kind. But do you think that—that she would have me?"

"Try her, Franz," said my father, good humoredly, as he resumed my arm. "If I am not very much mistaken, the burgomaster would be as well pleased as myself; and as for the fraulein—women are easily won."

"We had by this time reached the door of the inn where my father was to sleep for the night. As he left me, his last words were:

"Try her, Franz—try her."

From this time I became a frequent visitor at the house of the Burgomaster von Gael. It was a large old fashioned mansion, built of red brick, and situated upon the famous line of houses known as the Boompjes. In front lay the broad river, covered with merchant-vessels, from whose masts fluttered the flags of all the trading nations of the world. Tall trees, thick with foliage, lined the quay, and the sunlight flickered through the leaves upon the spacious drawing-rooms of Gertrude's home.

Here, night after night, when the studies of the day were over, I used to sit with her beside the open window, watching the busy crowd beneath, the rippling river, and the rising moon that tipped the masts and city spires with silver. Here we read together from the pages of our favorite poets, and counted the first pale stars that trembled into light.

It was a happy time. But there came at last a time still happier, when, one still evening, as we sat alone, conversing in unfrequent whispers, and listening to the beating of each other's hearts, I told Gertrude that I loved her; and she, in answer, laid her fair head upon my shoulder with a sweet confidence, as if content so to rest forever. Just as my father had predicted, the burgomaster readily sanctioned our betrothal, specifying but one condition, and this was that our marriage should not take place till I had attained my twenty-fifth year. It was a long time to wait; but I should by that time, perhaps have made a name in my profession. I intended soon to send a picture to the annual exhibition—and who could tell what I might not to in three years to show Gertrude how dearly I loved her!

*Canal Boat.

And so our happy youth rolled on, and the quaint old dial in Messer von Gael's tulip-garden told the passage of our holden hours. In the meantime, I worked seduously at my picture. I labored upon it all the winter; and when spring time came I sent it in, with no small anxiety as to its probable position upon the walls of the gallery. It was a view in one of the streets of Rotterdam. There were the high old houses with their gables and carven door-ways, and the red sunset glittering on the panes of the upper windows; the canal flowing down the center of the street, the white draw-bridge, with a barge just passing underneath, the green trees deep in shadow, and the spires of the church of St. Lawrence rising beyond against the clear warm sky. When it was quite finished and about to be sent away, even Hans van Roos nodded a cold encouragement and said that it deserved a good position. He had himself prepared a painting this year, on a more ambitious scale and a larger canvas than usual. It was a sacred subject, and represented the Conversion of St. Paul. His pupils admired it warmly, and none more than myself. We all pronounced it to be his master-piece, and the artist was evidently of our opinion.

The day of exhibition came at last. I had scarcely slept the previous night, and the early morning found me, with the number of other students, waiting impatiently before the yet unopened door. When I arrived it wanted an hour to the time, but half the day seemed to elapse before the heavy bolts gave way inside, and then we forced our way through the narrow barriers. I had flown up the staircase, and found myself in the first room before I remembered that I should have purchased a catalogue at the door, I had not patience, however, to go back for it; so I strode round and round the room, looking eagerly for my picture. It was nowhere to be seen, and I passed on to the next. Here my search was equally unsuccessful.

"It must be in the third room," I said to myself, where all the best works are placed! Well, if it be hung ever so high, or in ever so dark a corner, it is, at all events, an honor to have one's picture in the third room!"

But, though I spoke so bravely, it was with a sinking heart I ventured in. I could not really hope for a good place among the magnates of the art; while in either of the other rooms there had been a possibility that my picture might receive a tolerable position.

The house had formerly been the mansion of a merchant of enormous wealth, who had left it with his valuable collection of paintings, to the state. The third room had been his reception chamber and the space over the magnificently carved chimney was assigned as the place of honor, to the best painting. The painter of this picture always received a costly prize, for which he was likewise indebted to the munificence of the founder. To this spot my eyes naturally turned as I entered the door. Was I dreaming? I stood still—I turned hot and cold by turns—I ran forward. It was no illusion. There was my picture, my own picture, in its little modest frame, installed in the chief place of the gallery! And there, too, was the official card stuck in the corner, with the words "PRIZE PAINTING" printed upon it in shining gold letters. I ran down the staircase and bought a catalogue, that my eyes might be gladdened by the confirmation of this joy; and there, sure enough, was printed at the commencement, "ANNUAL PRIZE PAINTING.—*View of Rotterdam*, No. 127—FRANZ LINDEN." I could have wept for delight. I was never tired of looking at my pitcure. I walked from one side to the other, I retreated, I advanced close to it, I looked at it in every possible light, and forgot all but my happiness.

"A very charming little picture, sir," said a voice at my elbow.

It was an elderly gentleman with gold spectacles and an umbrella. I colored up and said, falteringly:

"Do you think so?"

"I do sir," said the old gentleman. I am an amateur—I am very fond of pictures. I presume that you are also an admirer of art?"

I bowed.

"Very nice little painting, indeed; very nice," he continued, as he wiped his glasses' and adjusted them with the air of a connoisseur. "Waters very liquid, colors pure, sky transparent, perspective admirable. I'll buy it."

"Will you?" I exclaimed, joyfully. "Oh, thank you, sir?"

"Oh," said the old gentleman, turning suddenly upon me, and smiling kindly, "so you are the artist, are you? Happy to make your acquaintance, Messer Linden. You are a very young man to paint such a picture as that. I congratulate you, sir; and—I'll buy it.

So we exchanged cards, shook hands, and became the best friends in the world. I was burning with impatience to see Gertrude, and tell her all my good fortune; but my new patron took my arm, and said that he must make the tour of the rooms in my company; so I was forced to comply.

We stopped before a large painting that occupied the next best situation to mine; it was my master's work, the Conversion of St. Paul. While I was telling him of my studies in the atelier of the painter, a man started from before us, and glided away; but not before I had recognized the pale countenance of Van Roos. There was something in the expression of the face that shocked me—something that stopped my breath, and made me shudder. What was it? I scarcely knew; but the glare of his dark eyes and the quivering passion of his lip haunted me for the rest of the day, and came back again in my dreams. I said nothing of it to Gertrude that afternoon, but it had effectually sobered my exultation. I dreaded, next day, to return to the studio; but to my surprise my master received me as he never had received me before. He advanced and extended his hand to me.

"Welcome, Franz Linden," he said, smiling. "I am proud to call you my pupil."

The hand was cold, the voice harsh, the smile was passionless. My companions crowded round, and congratulated me; and in the warm tones of their young, cheerful voices, and the close pressure of their friendly hand, I forgot all that had troubled me in the manner of Van Roos.

Not long after this event, Gertrude's father desired to have her portrait painted, to console him for her absence, he said, when I should be so wicked as to take her away from him. I recommended my old master, whose tutelage I had recently left; and Van Roos was summoned to fulfil a task that I would gladly have performed had it been in my power to do so. But portraiture was not my line. I could paint a sleek, spotted milch cow, or a drove of sheep, far better than the fair skin and golden curls of my darling Gertrude.

She could not endure the artist from the first. In vain I reasoned with her—all was of no use; and she used to say, at the end of every such conversation, that she wished the portrait were finished, and that she could no more help disliking him than—than she could help loving me. So our arguments always ended with a kiss.

But this portrait took a long time. Van Roos was in general a rapid painter; yet Gertrude's likeness progressed at a very slow pace, and, like Penelope's web, seemed never to be completed. One morning I happened to be in the room—a rare event at that time, for I was hard at work upon my new landscape; and I was struck by the change that had come over my late master. He was no longer the same man. There was a light in his eye, and a vibration in his voice, that I had never observed before; and when he rose to take leave there was a studied courtesy in his bow and manner that took me quite by surprise.

Still, I never suspected the truth, and still the portrait was as far as ever from being finished.

It all came out at last, and one morning Hans Van Roos made a formal offer of his hand and heart. Of course he was refused.

"But as kindly as possible, dear Franz," she said, when she told me in the evening, "because he is your friend, and because he seemed to feel it so deeply. And—and you don't know how dreadfully white he turned, and how he tried to restrain his tears. I pitied him, Franz—indeed, I was very sorry."

And the gentle creature could scarcely keep from weeping herself as she told me.

I did not see Van Roos for some months after this disclosure. At last I met him accidentally in front of the stadthouse, and to my surprise, for the second time in his life he held out his hand.

"A good day to you, Messer Linden," said he. "I hear that you are on the high road to fame and fortune."

"I have been very prosperous, Messer Van Roos," I replied, taking the proffered hand. "But I never forget that I owe my present proficiency to the hours spent in your atelier."

A peculiar expression flitted over his face.

"If I thought that;" said he hastily, "I—I should esteem myself particularly happy."

There was so odd a difference in the way in which he uttered the beginning and end of his sentences—so much hurry and passion in the first half, and deliberate politeness in the last, that I started and looked him full in the face. He was as smiling and impenetrable as a marble statue.

"I, too, have been fortunate," he said, after a moment's pause. "Have you seen the new church lately built near the east end of the Haring-vliet?"

"I replied that I had observed it in passing, but had not been inside.

"I have been intrusted," he said, "with the superintendence of the interior decorations. My "Conversion of St. Paul" is purchased for the altar-piece, and I am now engaged in painting a series of frescoes upon the ceiling. Will you come in one day, and give me your opinion upon them?"

I professed myself much flattered, and appointed to visit him in the church on the following morning. He was waiting for me at the door when I arrived, with the heavy keys in his hand. We passed in, and he turned the key in the lock.

"I always secure myself against intruders," he said, smiling. "People will come into the church if I leave the doors unfastened, and I do not choose to carry on my art, like a sign-painter, in the presence of every blockhead who chooses to stand and stare at me."

It was surprising in what a disagreeable manner this man showed his teeth when he smiled.

The church was a handsome building, in the Italian style which imitates the antique, and prefers grace and magnificence to the dignified sanctity of the Gothic order. A row of elegant Corinthian columns supported the roof at each side of the nave; gilding and decorative cornices were lavished in every direction: the gorgeous altar-piece already occupied its appointed station; and a little to the left of the railed space where the communion table was to be placed, a lofty scaffolding was erected, that seemed, from where I stood, almost to come in contact with the roof, and above which I observed the yet unfinished sketch of a masterly fresco. Three or four more, already completed, were stationed at regular intervals, and some others were merely outlined in charcoal upon their intended site.

"Will you not come up with me?" asked the painter, when I had expressed my admiration sufficiently; "or are you afraid of tarning giddy?"

I felt somewhat disinclined to impose this trial on my nerves, but still more disinclined to confess it; so I followed him up from flight to flight of the frail structure, without once daring to look down.

At last we reached the summit; as I had supposed, there was not even room enough for the artist to assume a sitting posture, and he had to paint while lying on his back. I had no fancy to extend myself on this lofty couch; so I only lifted my head above the level of his flooring looked at the fresco, and descended immediately to the flight below, where I waited till he rejoined me.

"How dangerous it must be," said I, shuddering, "to let yourself down from that abominable perch."

"I used to think so, at first," he replied, "but I am now quite accustomed to it. "Fancy," said he, approaching close to the edge of the scaffolding—"fancy falling from here to the church below."

"Horrible!" cried I.

"I wonder how high it is from the level of the pavement," continued Van Roos, musingly, "a hundred and eighty feet, I dare say—perhaps two hnndred.

I drew back, giddy at the thought.

"No man could survive such a fall," said the painter, still looking over. "The thickest skull would be dashed to atoms on the marble down there."

"Pray, come away," said I, hastily. "My head swims at the very idea."

"Does it?" said he, turning suddenly upon me, with the voice and eye of a fiend—"does it? Fool?" he cried, as he seized me round the body in his iron clasp—"fool, to trust yourself here with me—me whom you have wronged, whose life you have blasted—me whom you have crossed in fame and in love. Down, wretch, down! I've vowed to have your blood, and my time has come."

It sickens me even now to recall that desperate struggle. At the first word I had sprung back and seized a beam above my head. He strove to tear me from it. He foamed at the mouth; the veins rose like knots upon his forehead; and still—though I felt my wrists strained and my fingers cruelly lacerated—still I held on with the terrible energy of one who struggles for dear life. It lasted a long time—at least it seemed long to me—and the scaffolding rocked beneath our feet. At length I saw his strength failing. Suddenly I loosed my hold, and threw my whole weight upon him. He staggered, he shrieked, he fell.

I dropped upon my face in mute horror. An age of silence seemed to elapse, and the cold dews stood upon my brow. Presently I heard a dull sound far below. I crawled to the brink of the scaffolding and looked over. A shapeless mass was lying on the marble pavement, and all around it was red with blood.

I think an hour must have elapsed before I could summon courage to descend. When, at length I reached the level ground, I turned my face from what was so near my feet, and tottered to the door. With trembling hands and misty eyes, I unlocked it and rushed into the street.

It was many months before I recovered from the brain fever brought on by that terrible day. My ravings, I have been told, were fearful; and had any doubt existed in the minds of men as to which of us two had been the guilty one, those ravings were alone sufficient to establish my innocence. A man in a delirious fever is pretty sure to speak the truth. By the time I was able to leave my chamber, Gertrude also had grown pale and spiritless, and all unlike her former self. Rotterdam was insupportable to me. I found myself a hero of romance—a lion—a thing to be stared at wherever I went; all of which only served to shatter my nerves still more. In short, change of air and scene was recommended for us both; so we thought we could not do better than marry, and take our wedding tour for the sake of our healths. And I assure you, reader, it did us both a great deal of good.

Miscellaneous.

A Spanish Bull-fight.

The following description of a bull-fight is communicated by Mr. T. Sopwith, M. A., F. R. S., to the Hexham (England) Courant. The writer states:—

"Before taking my seat I walked round to see the stables, and there saw the men who were to perform, as also their horses. Judge of my astonishment on seeing a small chapel lighted up with candles, where the whole of the men are confessed before they begin their perilous avocation, and where, in the event of their being mortally wounded in the course of the combat, the sacrament of extreme unction is administered. There was no laughing nor joking either among the performers or the lookers-on; the former had quite the air of men who knew the risk they were about to run. The arena is about 100 paces in diameter, and surrounded by a double barrier.

"After a flourish of trumpets the arena was cleared of spectators, several soldiers on horseback assisting to expedite their departure. A procession then entered, consisting of two masters of the ceremonies, five picadors on horseback, fourteen banderilleros, including three matadors, all dressed in red or blue silk, richly embroidered with gold, silver or black silk, and two teams of mules, three in each, with nine or ten assistants, to draw the dead carcasses from the ring.

"The whole procession crossed the arena and advanced to the front of the royal box, which on this occasion was empty, but from an adjoining box a bunch of keys was thrown to liberate the bulls from their dungeons. The procession retired with the keys, and none but the banderilleros remained. A door in the barrier was then thrown open, and No. 1 bull trotted into the ring. He stopped when he had got about twenty paces, and gazed right and left in evident bewilderment. Then, seeing the banderilleros, he quickly trotted after them. They evaded him, and engaged his attention by waving flying cloaks of different bright colors about his head. The bull soon stopped and stood steadily looking at the banderilleros, who advanced close to him and cleverly evaded the several charges made by the animal. The latter was very undecided, and seemed afraid of his opponents. The spectators now began to express disapproval of his cowardice, and there was a general hissing when the bull, on being bravely confronted by Cuchares, turned away. The trumpets now sounded as the signal for another act of the performance to commence. Darts were given to the banderilleros, who stuck them into the shoulders of the bull; they were stuck in, not thrown. The art of so doing requires a very active movement, which, by dexterity, is graceful. It is done when the bull is charging, and the darts—about thirty inches long—are thrust in two at a time. This must be done deliberately, and the place of insertion is a fleshy part of the fore shoulder. No wound during the whole of the performance is inflicted on any other part of the shoulders.

"The bull being a coward, the spectators called *fuego*, and the darts, instead of being plain, were provided with squibs and crackers, which ignited as they entered the flesh, and were seen blazing about the bewildered and now infuriated animal. Six darts were thrust in, and although the wretched animal was wild with pain and rage, he was not thought sufficiently brave; a flourish of trumpets announced the last act, the picadors not having been put in requisition at all.

"Cuchares, the principal performer, now appeared upon the scene with a red cloth and a long, thin sword. The bull was completely frightened of him, and it was only after being followed for some time, that he showed any disposition to turn upon and attack his persecutor. Cuchares allowed him to charge two or three times, just stepping a foot or two aside, and then, gazing steadily at him, plunged his sword nearly to the hilt in the shoulders of the bull, which immediately fell on his knees, and received a final wound with a poniard.

"A second bull now galloped into the ring and at once began to chase the banderilleros, who ran before him with great coolness, and at times waved their long mantles about his horns. As the bull ran faster than the men, the latter must either turn aside or try to baffle him with their bright red mantles, and this they generally succeeded in doing. This requires very great adroitness, as well as activity and presence of mind, for if the mantle was not properly thrown, the performer would probably step upon it and be thrown down, at the risk of almost certan death. Picadors were now introduced, and the bull in pursuing the banderilleros suddenly caught sight of a horse close to him; he seemed thunderstruck, pawed the ground, lowered his head, and rushed upon the horse. The picador thrust at him with his lance, but the bull broke right through this defence, and, with a tremendous gore, killed the horse. He then rushed at another horse, was twice repulsed by the lance, but succeeded a third time and unhorsed the picador. A third horse suffered a similar fate, and his rider received a heavy fall, which disabled him during the rest of the day—indeed, the only chance for his life was in the immediate rescue by the banderilleros. This bull was very clumsily treated by the second matador, who failed no less than five times in the attempt to inflict a death blow, and for which he was hissed by the people.

"The third bull made what was called the 'best' fight of the day. During his career he charged three horses in the middle of the arena, one after the other, lifting them completely off the ground. The picador was thrown from one of them six paces forward, and lay extended on the ground. The bull was going up to him, mad with rage, when Cucharcs actually seized him by the horns, and thus saved the life of the fallen man. This act of daring was greeted with tremendous applause. I may say the merit of a bull is judged by the Spanish *Aficiondo* (connoisseur) by the number of times he enters to the lancing charges of the picador, without turning back or appearing to dread the prick of the lance. If a bull does not enter at all, the people have a right to demand *fuego*, as was the case with the first bull this day, and the president in such a case gives consent for darts to be used with crackers on them.

Of the remaining three bulls a similar recital might be made. The banderilleros, who began with caution and with the air of men who knew what they were combating with, grew bolder and bolder, and it would be useless to describe the several varieties of skill and courage they displayed."

☞Love not thy children too unequally; or, if thou dost, show it not, lest thou make one proud, the other envious, and both fools. If Nature hath made a difference, it is the part of a tender parent to help the weakest.

"Selling" A Fellow.

Last summer, whille engaged in the tobacco and segar business, I used to have for a customer in cheap segars one of those knowing fellows whose knowledge serves better to bore his victims than advancing science. You couldn't make him believe that—oh no! Tell him they were regalia segars that cost $40 per thousand!—it might do to stuff down the throats of those who knew no better; he was none of them. And so it was with everything; he always knew best. It always appeared to be his delight to draw me into some controversy, no matter what the subject, in order to hear himself hold forth. I tried every way I could think of to circumvent him, but at last I did succeed in laying him out as flat as a flounder.

It was on Saturday afternoon, he came in, made his purchase, and seated himself to deal me out his usual potion! but I was awake for him.

"Captain," said I, "I have made up my mind to go to California, and, if you wish to go in to a speculation, now is your time."

"As how?" says he.

"Why, you see them fifteen boxes of segars? well, there are two hundred and fifty in each box, and I will let you have the whole fifteen at a low rate, providing you take them all."

"Very well," said my friend, "let's hear the conditions."

"You give me one cent for the first box, two for the second, four cents for the third; and so on double up on every box."

"Done!" said he; "fetch on your segars. S'pose you think I havn't money enough—eh?"

"Not at all, so let us proceed; here's the first box."

He drew from his pocket a leathern purse, and took out of it a handful of coin.

"And hers's the cent," said he, depositing a green discoloured copper on the counter.

"Here's your second box."

"And here's your two cents."

"Very well, here's your third box."

"And here's your four cents," said he chuckling.

"Here's your fourth box."

"Exactly, and here's your eight cents! Ha! ha! ha! old fellow—go on!"

"Here's your fifth box," said I handing down another.

"And here's your sixteen cents."

"Here's your sixth box."

"And—ha! ha! ha!—here's your thirty-two cents."

"Here's your seventh box."

"And here—ha! by Jove the joke is getting to rich—here's your sixty-four cents, and nearly half of your segars are gone."

"Here's your eighth box," said I, assuming a cool indifference that perfectly astonished the fellow."

"And here's your dollar and twenty-eight cents."

"Here's your ninth box"

"And here's your—let me see—ah! two dollars and fifty-six cents."

"Here's your tenth box."

Here he drew his wallet thoughtfully, and on the slate made a small calculation.

"And here's your five dollars and twelve cents."

"Here's your eleventh box."

"And here's your—twice five is ten, twice twelve is twenty-four—ten dollars and twenty-four cents."

At this stage of the game he had got quite docile, and I continued—

"Here's your twelfth box, hand over twenty dollars and forty-eight cents."

Here the globules of perspiration, large as marrow-fat peas, stood out in bold relief on his face, but at length he doled out the sum.

"Here's your thirteenth box—fork over your forty dollars and ninety-six cents,"

At this crisis he looked perfectly wild. The sweat was pouring off him in streams, and the tobacco juice was running out of his mouth.

"F-o-r-t-y-n-i-n-e-t-y-s-i-x. If I do I do, but if I do I will be hanged, I will."

Cause and Effect.

Infinite are the consequences which follow from a single and often apparently a very insignificant circumstance. Parley narrowly escaped being a banker. Cromwell was near being strangled in a cradle by a monkey; here was this wretched ape wielding in his paws the destinies of nations. Henry VIII. is smitten with the beauty of a girl of eighteen; and ere long "the Reformation beams from Bullen's eyes." Charles Wesley refuses to go with his wealthy namesake to Ireland; and the inheritance which would have been his goes to build up the fortunes of a Wellesley instead of a Wesley; and to this decision of a schoolboy (as Mr. Southey observes,) Methodism may own its existence, and England its military, its civil, and political glory.

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EAGLE BRAND.

IT IS

THE BEST KNOWN FERTILIZER,

And for a simple reason, namely: Bone has long been known to possess the highest proportion of those qualities most nutritious to vegetable life, and consequently most valuable for the soil to contain to a greater degree than any other Fertilizer whether simple or compound.

But the objection to bone has been that when put in the soil of a visible size it takes years to decompose, and of course it does not yield sustenance *until* decomposed. For more than fifty years it has been sought to reduce bone to powder by mechanical means without acids or burning.

We hold the patents for the only machinery capable of producing these results, and are the only parties who can use this machinery. By means of it we reduce bone to the finest possible state of comminution, and entirely by mechanical means. We furnish *perfectly pure bone without any mixture or adulteration whatever, except five per cent. of common salt*, which is necessary to pack it in its fine state. We *warrant* it to prove by any analysis just as above stated. Our advantage is in our machinery, which pulverizes, readily, speedily and unfailingly, bone to such a condition of fineness, that it acts as quickly in the soil as if treated with acid.

We have abundant testimonials of its value from chemical analysis and practical tests. Send for a pamphlet or get one of our agent in your town.

Our price is now $65 00 per net ton, delivered on board cars or vessel.

Our agents are required to furnish at our rates, adding *only* freight and necessary charges. Every barrel is branded with our trade mark.

AMERICAN EAGLE,

AND THE WORDS

FLOUR OF BONE

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AGENTS,

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Warranted Perfectly Pure Bone,

With five per cent. of common salt added, and nothing else. 2wm1y23

DON'T FRET.

YOU CAN stop Headache, Toothache and Neuralgia instantly, or cash returned. Use WALCOTT'S INSTANT PAIN ANNIHILATOR. Sold at all stores. Cures Catarrh permanently. 1y16* L. WENTWORTH, Ag't, Brown's Corner, Me.

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Is a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) diseases transmitted from Parent to Child.

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It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

Indigestion, Weight at Stomach, Flatulency, Liver Complaint, Want of Appetite, Bad Breath, Constipation, Biliousness.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA, KING'S EVIL, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERATION, SALT RHEUM.

This taint (hereditary and acquired,) filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies, incurable.

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Purges the system entirely from the evil effects of Mercury, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains, which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums, and secures the teeth as firmly as ever.

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Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

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and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

For all forms of Ulcerous Diseases,

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead, or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Mark Patches upon the Female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of

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As a General Blood-Purifying Agent the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the world.

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Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

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Produces healthy men and women; and if the Constitution is neglected in youth disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

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IS THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING.

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PLEASANT to the palate, cause no pain, act promptly, never require increase of dose, do not exhaust, and for elderly persons, females and children, are just the thing. Two taken at night move the bowels once the next morning. Warranted in all cases of Piles and Failing of the Rectum. They are a sure for all symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, such as Oppression after Eating, Sour Stomach, Spitting of Food, Palpitations; also, Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the Back and Loins, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sick Headache, Coated Tongue, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Loss of Appetite, Debility, Monthly Pains, and all Irregularities, Neuralgia, Faintness, &c. *Travelers find the Lozenges just what they need, as they are so compact and inodorous that they may be carried in the vest pocket.* Price 60 cents per box; small boxes 30 cents. For sale by J. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, No. 1 Tremont Temple, Boston. Will be mailed to any address on enclosing 60 cents. 6eop1y31

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And like a man if he is overworked, needs care and medicine. How many times we see a horse worth two or three hundred dollars, apparently broken down with excessive work. "Each particular hair stands on end, and with head drooping he grazes his weary limbs along." The functions of his body are more or less obstructed. In other words he is out of condition. What shall we do? Give

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They thoroughly remove all unhealthy obstructions and cleanse the whole system, expelling inflamation, producing a healthy and directing action upon the liver, restoring appetite, health, and renewed animation to the whole body, thereby rendering the animal capable of much greater endurance.

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We do not recommend them to cure a confirmed case of heaves, but they will relieve it, and in recent cases effect a cure.

Farmers, Teamsters, and those having charge of horses, would save time and money by having these Powders always on hand to administer with the first symptoms of **decline or disease.**

These powders **are alike applicable to all domestic animals.** They make fatting cattle thrive, and working cattle perform much better. There is nothing better for **new milch cows** as they cleanse and regulate the system, and appetite, and **improve the quantity and quality of the milk.**

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